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HASTINGS' SEEDS

HASTINGS'
HUNDRED
BUSHEL
OATS



CRIMSON
CLOVER

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

ATLANTA NO. 16 WEST GEORGIA
MITCHELL ST.

\$39,336,000.00

Worth of Oats Sold in Georgia

The time has come when we of the South must change our general farm practice. In spite of our practical monopoly of one of the great cash crops of the world, cotton, we are following a farming policy that makes the accumulation of wealth in the hands of our farm population very slow.

In the month of April the Farmer's Union News published the following startling, almost unbelievable, figures as to Georgia. After some investigation, we have become convinced that these figures are an underestimate rather than an over-estimate; further, what is true of Georgia is true in greater or less degree of every other distinctively cotton growing State.

These figures show that the great agricultural State of Georgia alone imported during 1910 for consumption above what it produced of these items as follows:

Oats	\$ 39,336,000.00
Corn	58,930,000.00
Hay	23,680,000.00
Meats, Dairy and Poultry Products	38,427,000.00
Mules and Horses	10,000,000.00
Total	\$ 170,473,000.00

As against this, Georgia produced a cotton crop worth somewhere near \$150,000,000.00. In a nutshell, Georgia paid out in 1910 twenty million dollars more than its entire cotton crop was worth for grain, hay, meat and live stock.

We have not, at the time this catalogue is written the figures on the States of North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, but a reasonable estimate based on the Georgia figures would run up the grain, hay and meat bill of the South close to a billion dollars, an absolutely unnecessary drain on our resources and one that must be stopped if the South is to keep pace with the rest of the country in the accumulation of wealth.

Some may say that a large part of this grain, hay and meat bill is paid by the cities. That's true, but every dollar paid out for these by the people of Atlanta should go to Georgia farmers, the Birmingham money to Alabama farmers and so on through the list of States, instead of the money from our Southern cities going to enrich the farmers of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and other States.

You know and we know that a very large part of these millions upon millions of dollars are paid by Southern farmers and they pay two to three times as much per bushel or ton or pound for these articles than they can be grown for on their own farms.

How many of your neighbors grow enough corn, oats and hay to see them through until the next crop? Where does their meat come from? Is it "home grown" or are the smoke houses in Chicago, Kansas City or Omaha? Do you know a single farmer in your county that has a bushel of corn or oats or a ton of hay to sell in town? Does your local merchant buy hay, grain, meat, etc. in Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, and other cities because he wants to or because he has to from lack of supply on your and your neighbors' farms?

These are serious questions for you and for us. They are worthy of thought. The **Hastings' Farm** has to answer them. You have to answer them for yourself. Until the South produces the grain, hay, meat and live stock it consumes there cannot be real prosperity on the farms.

The Common Sense Remedy

It to make a start towards correcting this deplorable condition this fall. These grain crops must be produced on your farm and ours. You can't afford to spend your cotton dollars for them. We can't. We are already planning to plant between 500 and 600 acres of oats on the **Hastings' Farm** this fall. A large part of these will be drilled in between the rows of cotton. It's our plan to keep our lands busy producing something all the year round. It is our plan not to spend a dollar for grain or hay for our live stock. We can produce oats and corn and hay for less than half the present market prices by the use of good seed of right varieties, good cultivation and intelligent fertilizing.

The **Hastings' Farm** consists of 3,140 acres. Our general crop scheme is about one-third cotton, one-third grain, one-third hay and miscellaneous crops. This enables us to feed our work stock without the purchase of a dollar's worth of hay or grain, it enables us to fatten cattle and hogs, it enables us to sell grain and hay on the market in town if we want to, it enables us to sell our cotton and not have to spend our cotton money for hay, grain and meat. Further, it enables us to carry on a system of crop rotation that "builds up" instead of "wears out" our land, making it more valuable and productive each year. In a nutshell, we are farming instead of just "cropping;" land building instead of "land skinning."

Oats are most important in this farm plan. They furnish profitable crops of one of the best grains for feeding work stock; the straw is salable in the town and cities or makes good bedding and the oat stubble turned under adds vegetable matter to the soil. In the middle and lower South oats are always harvested in time to be followed by cow peas, soja beans, millet or sorghum for hay or corn for a late corn crop. We have even followed oats with an early variety of cotton and made $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bale per acre.

We consider oats one of our most valuable crops. They pay as a grain crop, they keep your land covered during the winter and prevent washing. If you don't plant oats you are missing it. Corn has a great way of giving out along in May or June. A few acres of oats will come in mighty handy just about that time next year. Plan to plant a good oat crop this fall. It will pay you well.

We have prepared a special pamphlet on the culture of oats, rye, wheat, barley, vetch, etc. It's free on request to our customers. We should be pleased to send you a copy.

H. G. Hastings & Co. Atlanta, Ga.

Re-Cleaned Seed Grain And How It Saves the Planter Money

If there is one thing that holds back Southern Agriculture more than any other it is a lack of the small grain crops, oats, rye, wheat, barley, etc. If there is one thing that we specially keep in mind during the fall months on the **Hastings Farm** it is to get in every acre possible in these small grain crops, especially oats. We plant small grains, first because they pay; second, because they are needed in proper crop rotation to build up the soil and put it in the best possible condition; third, they stop soil washing during the winter rains; fourth, when established, the fields can be grazed during the winter and early spring, cutting down feed bills.

In our travels around the South we talk to hundreds of planters about these crops. We ask them why they don't plant more acres in oats, for instance and the most frequent reply we get is, that either from poor stands, or unsatisfactory growth, they figure that it don't pay and generally speaking they are right. The kind and quality of oats and other small grains usually planted don't pay and can't pay. This brings us right down to the question of why not.

The writer has traveled considerably in April and May, the time when oat crops show what they are doing and he is not at all surprised that the owners of these crops feel discouraged over their crops. But there is a reason. Practically every case of poor oat crops we have investigated show that seed was bought from local merchants who purchased from wholesale grain dealers or other farmers. The low price was the inducement to buy, but for every dollar saved in seed cost ten to twenty dollars was lost in the crop.

Ordinarily we don't believe it good policy to run down another man's goods but this "Bunco Game" on seed grain and seed oats in particular is so general throughout the South that we believe the truth ought to be told about it. It's just as important that good, clean, sound seed of small grains such as oats and wheat should be planted as it is of corn and cotton.

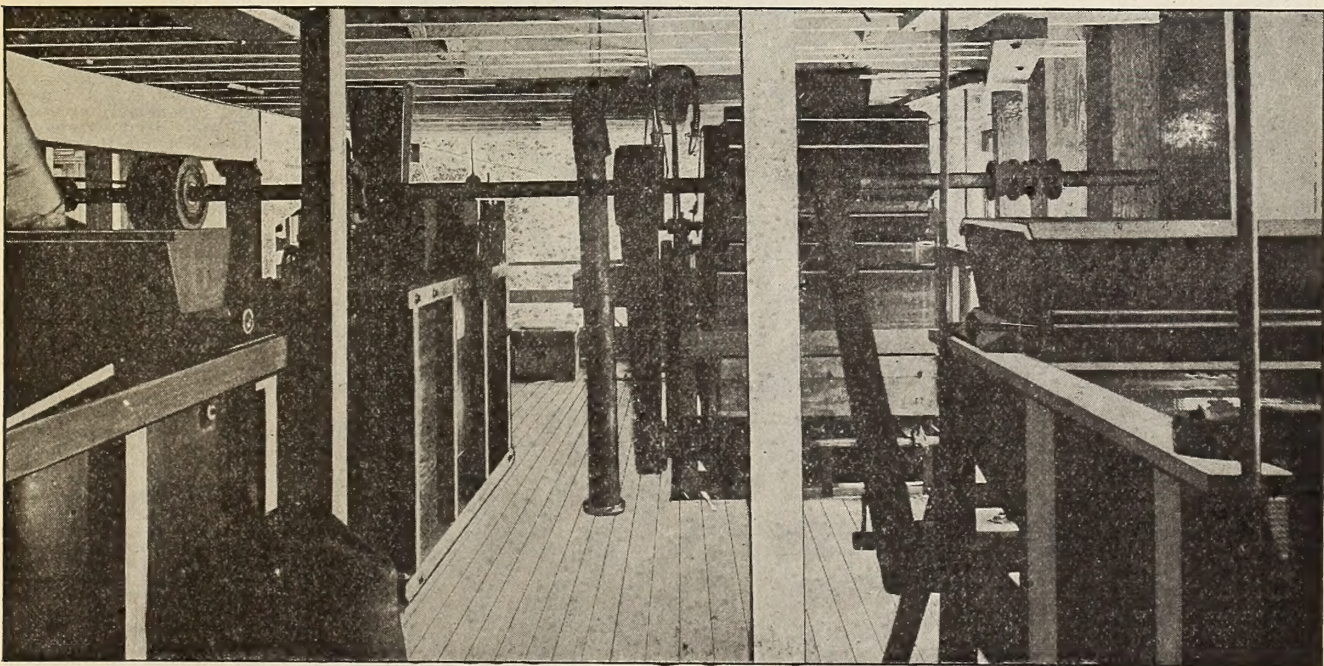
These oats sold through local merchants are not seed oats. They are oats from general crops, usually more or less mixed as to variety. They are sold on the market like common feed oats and have little or no value except for feeding purposes.

Your home merchant is not to blame. He takes the wholesale grain dealer's word for what they are. Your home merchant seldom knows much about oats or other grain. To him oats are oats. He don't know about the different varieties, he don't know about the thousands of weed and grass seed in his purchase, he don't know about the thousands of light weight, imperfectly developed grains in every bushel that never will make a healthy oat plant, every one of which go towards cutting down the yield when planted in your field if you plant that kind of seed grain.

Many have the idea that the threshing machine takes out the weed seed and light grains. It don't or at the best only to a limited degree. It takes a thorough re-cleaning to grade seed grain and get it reasonably clear of weed seed. We had to have special machinery built for this purpose and to the best of our knowledge it's the only machinery of its kind in the South.

You can't afford to plant seed grain that has not been re-cleaned and graded. Low yields per acre are not usually caused by anything but a lack of a sufficient number of sound, healthy plants on the ground, and every bushel of seed oats or other grains (not re-cleaned and graded) usually contain thousands of grains that never will produce healthy plants, even if they have strength enough to come up, in addition to weed and grass seed. The use of re-cleaned and graded seed grain insures, so far as seed can insure, a perfect stand of strong, healthy plants. This is practically impossible where even the best of home grown seed is used.

We won't plant, either for seed crops or feed crops, any seed grain, even of our own growth without running it through our re-cleaning and grading machinery. We can't afford to plant any but re-cleaned seed, and re-cleaning and grading alone makes a difference in yield of 8 to 12 bushels per acre, with identically the same cultivation and fertilizing. We have known this to make as high as 15 bushels difference per acre in oats where the seed was from the same lot, a part of the field being sown with oats directly from the threshed crop, the balance from oats after they had been through the machinery shown below.



From a Photograph Showing Part of the Re-Cleaning and Grading Machinery in the Hastings Warehouse

It's difficult to get a good photograph inside of a large warehouse building and this shows but a part of it. If any of our customers come to Atlanta we want you to come in and see this machinery in operation. A sight of the weed and grass seed, trash and imperfect grains that come out of even the best crops of seed grain is enough to keep any one thinking hard about this subject every time he plants grain in the future. It's no wonder that our lands are so foul with weeds and undesirable grasses.

Now just a word. This machinery is the best of its class that has been built but it is not perfect. It will not take out a seed of barley or wheat from a lot of oats and if there happens to be a weed seed of the same size and weight of an oat grain it won't take it out. These things have to be on a practical basis. It is possible to get absolute purity in grain seed

and the grasses and clovers but the labor necessary to do it would make the cost so high that not one person in a thousand would buy and plant. If we can get 98 to 99 per cent. purity and sell at present prices it is the only practical way to handle this seed grain matter.

The average seed oats sold by grain dealers and merchants are frequently 25 per cent. defective in germination, sometimes more. They are usually mixed varieties. They are literally full of weed seed and we seldom see Texas Rust Proof Oats that are free from Johnson Grass. Our machinery takes out all grass and weed seed so far as machinery can do it; in bearded oats it knocks off the beard making it possible to sow them easily with any grain drill. This is impossible with home grown oats. It's impossible to do it with home grown seed unless re-cleaned and graded.

THE SOUTH MUST GROW GRAIN

Years ago, when the price of cotton was down to the point where it was unprofitable to the planter, we said that the South ought to grow grain. Now, when the price of cotton is above the paying point, we have only one change to make in what we said in 1905. **We say now that the South must grow grain instead of "ought to."** A vast change has come about in the last 5 or 6 years, and in our opinion a permanently higher price level has been reached on all those things that the Northern and Western farmer grows a surplus of, such as grain, hay and meat, and which the Southern farmer, as a class, is always a buyer of to a greater or less degree. It may have been good policy (although we doubt it) to grow cotton several years ago and buy meat, corn, oats, etc., with money obtained for it, but in those days those things were low. Today they are high, and corn, oats and meat are going to stay high. There is every indication that we have reached a permanently higher price level, and it makes mighty little difference to us whether cotton is 10 or 13 or 15 cents if we have got to spend it all for grain or meat from the North and West. There is a mistaken notion that it don't pay to grow grain in the South. It is a mistake born of ignorance and bad methods. This is fairly plain talk, but it's true. Some of you may take offense at it, or as the children say, "get mad about it."

The writer has been studying these problems over 20 years, and in that time he has traveled pretty well over the United States, with side trips to European countries, Canada and Mexico, and he has never been in a country or section where the farmer who was prosperous didn't "live at home and board at the same place," not only Mr. Farmer, but all his live stock as well, and wherever the farmer depended on some other section to supply him with foodstuff for himself, family and live stock, there you found a section where the farmers, as a class, were always "hard up," in debt and practically in slavery to the merchants or money lenders that keep them going.

We believe in plain talk. We believe that it's best to tell the straight truth, even if it hurts. It is true that the South in the last year has grown more oats, corn, wheat, etc., than it has grown in years, but it's equally true that we are not growing half enough, and we won't grow enough grain until we cease buying every bushel of grain from outside our own territory.

The Northern and Western farmers grow grain and make a large part of their profits in selling it to us down here. We haven't got anything against them, but we can't see where we have got any call to furnish them a profitable market for their product when we can grow grain, etc., a whole lot cheaper than we can buy it from them. We are tired of seeing trainload after trainload of corn, oats, hay, etc., roll into Atlanta and other Southern cities that the South has to pay for. It pays the Northern farmer's price for the grain, it pays the profit of the Northern dealer, it pays the freight to Atlanta or other cities, it pays the profit of the Atlanta or other Southern grain dealer, it pays the freight from Atlanta or Birmingham or other city to your station, it pays the retail merchant's profit, and if the South is buying on time it usually pays from 15 to 25% additional for the credit. It's a damnable system, and by the time it reaches the ultimate consumer (which means you if you buy grain or hay) he has paid fully 100% more than the Northern farmer gets for it, and fully 100% more than it would have cost you to grow it yourself if you spent as much time and fertilizer per acre on the grain crop that you did on cotton. The truth of the matter is we can all double our profit on cotton if we grow all our grain and feed.

Successful and profitable grain growing in the South depends on three things: First, good preparation of the soil; second, the use of fully as much fertilizer per acre as you would on cotton; third, re-cleaned and graded seed of Southern grown and acclimated seed grains. You can't grow paying crops from the trashy oats sold by merchants generally for seed oats throughout the South.

OUR RE-CLEANED SOUTHERN SEED OATS



No. 1—Sample of Oats Direct From the Farm.

You can't grow too many oats in the South. If you have a surplus there is a market for every bushel at your nearest town, but the chances are that every bushel will be needed on your own farm.

The oat crop is the most important grain crop for fall sowing. With the "open furrow" system of planting there is no danger of serious winter killing. You can grow oats with no labor cost except preparation of the ground and harvesting. You keep your land covered all winter, thus stopping the washing from rains, and you have your ground absolutely free for a summer crop of peas or peas and sorghum that will make from \$15 to \$30 worth of hay in addition to the value of the oats and still leave your land better off than when you started. This is a splendid rotation for cotton lands.

The prices of oats, corn and hay in past years ought to be an eye-opener for every farmer in the South. We simply cannot afford to go on in the old way. There are very few of us that haven't had to go down in our pockets within the past year and pay a dollar or more per bushel for sorry Western corn, 65 to 90 cents for sorrier oats. We can't and you can't afford to do this, even if cotton was 20 cents per pound.

We are practicing exactly what we preach. We sowed oats last year to feed our stock, and we will plant more this fall. We use only re-cleaned and graded seed oats to plant. It pays us to plant the best re-cleaned and graded Southern grown seed oats, and it will pay you.

We grew oats for feed on our Troupe county farm, and a few weeks ago our farm superintendent wrote wanting to know if he shouldn't save those oats for seed, saying that they looked so fine that they were most too good to feed mules on. Truth of it was that the crop was "Hastings' 100 bushel oats" from re-cleaned and graded seed (see pages 4 and 5) and they were so much finer than anything ever seen in that section that the superintendent of our cotton work thought they should be saved for seed. We told him to cut and feed them.

What Our Photographs Tell You About Seed-Oats

These illustrations tell a story of seed-oats that dealers in "cheap" seed-oats don't like, and what is true of oats is true of other grain. We had these photographs taken to illustrate fully the necessity of re-cleaned seed grain and both the loss and danger of planting anything but re-cleaned and graded seed grains. These show a little larger than natural size; so that the imperfections in No. 1 and No. 2 can be more clearly shown. There is plenty of food for both thought and action on the part of every Southern farmer.

No. 1, on page 2, shows the oats as they come from the farm after being threshed. A great many believe that the threshing machines take out weed seed and light grains. They do not. If you took up a handful of oats from the bag from which the oats shown in No. 1 came, you, as well as 999 out of 1,000 farmers, would call it a good sample of oats. In fact they are better than most anything you could buy from merchants, seedsmen or farmers. Now let's take a look at No. 2. The trash, weed seed and small, undeveloped grains shown in No. 2 are from a photograph taken of some of the refuse from our cleaning machine, after cleaning the lot represented by the illustration No. 1. You can't see the dust, but if the printer does his duty in the way of good printing you can see plainly the trash, some weed seed and the small, partially developed grains that never will make a healthy plant, even with the best of care and fertilizing. Leaving out the question of weed seed and trash, every time you sow an acre with seed oats not re-cleaned, you are cutting down your stand at least 10%, for it's the best of oat crops that make 90% of well developed grains. No. 3, showing re-cleaned sample of our **100-Bushel Oat** shows what you get in buying re-cleaned seed oats from us. Our re-cleaning and grading machinery is the most perfect that has been manufactured to date. Every bushel of seed-grain goes through it before it goes to you. See illustration on page 1.



No. 3.—Sample of Re-Cleaned Seed, Hastings 100-Bushel Oats.

No. 2—Trash and Small Oats. Will It Pay Me to Plant Hastings' Re-Cleaned Oats?

Rather the question to you should be, can I afford not to plant them? The greatest and fairest criticism that can be made of the seed buying farmer is that he looks almost entirely at the first cost and not what he is going to get out of it. It's the same principle that leads a man to say: "I can't afford to pay over 50 cts. a bushel for cotton seed," then goes on and plants common seed and makes 200 pounds per acre, while his neighbor with better judgment pays \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel for planting seed and makes 400 to 500 pounds of lint per acre, the extra 200 to 300 pounds of lint costing him actually not over a dollar. Our **100-Bushel Oat** is the best oat in existence for fall planting in the South. Fully acclimated, a vigorous grower, hardy, remarkably free from rust and the heaviest yielder of all. Yet, with all these good qualities the man who plants them without the seed being re-cleaned and graded deliberately throws away not less than 10% of his stand, and in other varieties, sometimes as high as 25%. It's all part of the question of how to make the best paying crops. One of our customers did not believe re-cleaning and grading made a difference. We sold him re-cleaned seed for part of his crop and regular run of the crop for the other. Same variety same kind of land, same fertilizer, same everything all through except the seed-oats being re-cleaned. With the re-cleaned seed our friend made 13½ bushels more per acre than he did with the seed not re-cleaned. At market price of feed oats at the time (65 cents) this made a difference of \$8.53 per acre. It cost him 63 cents more per acre to use re-cleaned and graded seed, leaving a net profit of \$7.90 per acre as a result of spending that 63 cents. It paid him and it will pay you.

Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats

The Best of All Varieties for the South

Right seed of a right variety comes as near making a profitable crop certain as is possible in farming. When we introduced our 100-Bushel Oat four years ago we placed in the hands of the farmers of the South the safest, surest cropping, best paying oat that existed. There was nothing equal to it four years ago and there is nothing equal to it now. If you have 100-Bushel Oats direct from us (re-cleaned seed) you need have no fears of failure or even unsatisfactory yield. It's sure and safe for a fall planted oat in every Southern State.

We named it "**100-Bushel Oat**" because that's what it was making for us on good land and under good cultivation. You can't help but make money out of this oat if you will give it half a chance.

Right here let's be honest with each other. This variety of oats isn't going to make a crop all by itself. You have got to do your part in the way of preparation of the land and careful planting. No seed on earth of any cultivated crop is going to do its full share of the work unless the planter treats it fair and honest by doing his share. You and we can't get 75 to 100 bushels per acre with a 10-bushel quality of preparation. The real point, however, is that if you give it anything like a chance with fair

preparation you are sure of a yield from 10 to 20 bushels more per acre than any other oat you can plant.

We believe in the 100 Bushel Oat ourselves; grew nearly 300 acres of it for feeding on the **Hastings' Farm** this past season and expect to plant between 500 and 600 acres in it this fall to grow feed for our work stock. This 100-Bushel Oat is the only variety of oats we plant on the **Hastings' Farm** for our stock. Why? Because we can get at least 10 bushels more per acre from it than any other. Over on our Test Grounds we had some 25 varieties of oats from all parts of the country, north, south, east and west and not a single variety came anywhere near the 100-Bushel in yield. We keep up this test work every year and when we find any oat that equals our "100-Bushel" we will tell you about it. The more we grow and see "100-Bushel Oat" in all kinds of seasons and on all classes of lands the more we think of it. No oat that we have ever seen in the South is so hardy, healthy and vigorous, no oat that will stand up so well and do more than could be reasonably expected of it. That's the kind of oat that you can afford to plant and no other. With the open furrow system we have never known it to winter kill.



From a Photograph of a Field of HASTINGS' HUNDRED-BUSHEL OATS Grown in Meriwether County, Georgia. Three Years Before it Took Four Acres of This Land to Make One Bale of Cotton. Why Not Grow Oats Like This?

On the next page will be seen a reproduction from a photograph of a bunch of "100-Bushel Oats." Note the heavy well filled heads, the long, stiff straw. This is also shown in the field scene on this page, the gentlemen standing in the field being above average height.

For an all-round general purpose oat you will find nothing that can compare with it. Planted in the fall it's almost as hardy as rye, stools out strongly, makes the best of winter and early spring grazing for cattle, hogs, horses and mules and in the right season comes out and makes oats such as are shown on these two pages.

It's a true strain of Southern oat, "rust-proof" to a remarkable degree and adapted to all the South. Grains are exceptionally large and heavy, usually weighing 40 pounds or over to a measured bushel. It's just the oat for you, a Southern thoroughbred, an oat that you can depend upon. No matter where you live in the South it's the right oat for fall planting.

Every year we hear a great many farmers say "I would like to plant oats but I have no place to put them." They are wrong. If they have any cotton acreage they can plant oats. Some of the best crops we have seen in the last three years have been "100-Bushel Oats" drilled in between the cotton two to three rows of oats to each middle, using the open furrow system, and cutting out the cotton stalks with a stalk cutter any time during the winter. About two-thirds of the oats on the **Hastings' Farm** last season were planted that way and that plan will be largely followed this coming fall.

It's up to you and to us to keep our land busy all the time and "100-Bushel Oats" following cotton is one of the best ways, the oats coming off in plenty of time to follow with corn, cow peas or sorghum for hay during the summer. This is our plan with oats. It's a good one and we can recommend it to you fully.

OUR OAT EXPERIENCE MEETING

It's a good old church custom to have from time to time what are called experience meetings. It's a good custom in religious matters, it would be a mighty good practice for the farmers of the different districts, or precincts, or even counties to get together from time to time and have "farm experience" meetings where all the brothers could get together and tell of the things that have proven profitable, as well as tell of the mistakes they have made.

We have said that "100-Bushel Oats" are good all over the South. It's true, not because Hastings says so, but because "100-Bushel Oats" have been planted all over the South, and have "made good," and we have on this page testimony from all over the South telling how good they are. We have sold during the last two years over fifty thousand bushels of our "100-Bushel Oats," most of them to farmers who have either planted them before or have seen them growing on neighboring farms. All these oats need is a chance to show what they can do on your farm.

"100-Bushel Oats" in Several States

Georgia Planted two acres of "100-Bushel Oats" and two acres of Appler; "100-Bushel" was the best Oat by 15% to 20%. Yielded 60 to 70 bushels per acre against 50 to 60 for the Appler.—O. S. McRAE, Walton County.

I gave your "100-Bushel Oats" a hard test by sowing them, on poor, thin, red land. Even under these conditions they grew well and made a good crop. They grew about waist high with the largest, heaviest heads I ever saw. I am going to get more seed this fall and plant them on good land, for if this variety will make a crop on such poor land as I used last year, they will certainly prove profitable on good land.—T. F. CROW, Hall County.

Your "100-Bushel Oats" I sowed last fall with open furrow drill look fine and give promise of a large yield. It is the only field of oats in my section that has not been badly damaged by freezes. DON HARRIS, Walker County.

From the "100-Bushel Oats" I bought from you last fall I made 90 bushels on one measured acre.—C. W. GRAY, Catoosa County.

Florida "100-Bushel Oats" were very fine. Planted side by side with another variety, they showed themselves 5 to 1 the best oats.—J. McVOY & Co., Escambia Co.

We had extremely dry weather through fall and winter, but my "100-Bushel Oats" did fine and made double the yield of any other variety in our neighborhood.—W. D. HAWKINS, LaFayette County.

Made as fine a crop of Oats as I ever saw in New York State, the heads were well filled and of the very best quality. This is the Oat for us to raise in this section.—H. C. PETTIT, Hillsboro County.

Alabama "100-Bushel Oats" are the best. Made 50 bushels per acre; other oats on same land made 30 bushels per acre.—MR. W. H. HARRIS, Pike County.

I made 12 tons of straw and Oats from two and one-half acres. I did not thresh the Oats so do not know how many bushels there were, but they were notably the best Oats my neighbors ever saw, averaging five feet high, from seed planted October 1.—JNO. A. ROGERS, Sumter County.

Mississippi "100-Bushel Oats" planted last days of January made fine yield with unfavorable season. Texas Rust-Proof Oats in same field made complete failure. "100-Bushel Oats" are of great value. Shall want more in the fall.—R. H. CAMPBELL, Scott County.

Had fine results from Hastings' "100-Bushel Oats." Sowed one and one-half bushels per acre. I do not know just how many Oats I gathered, but they were the best I ever saw grow. I. H. C. COOK, Forest County.

We are well pleased with the big lot of "Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats" that we ordered through the Center Mercantile Co.—N. BRELAND, Hancock County.

Have sown several acres of your "100-Bushel Oats" and have an excellent stand. It is the most vigorous looking Oat that I have ever seen. Your seed have proven very satisfactory, this is more than I can say for some seedsmen in — and other points.—O. M. HARBILL, President of Bank of Houlika, Chickasaw County.

Louisiana The best variety that has ever been seen in this country. They are strictly "rust-proof," which is a great point in their favor.—G. R. JORDAN, Jackson Parish.

Texas My 11 acres of "100-Bushel Oats" yielded 685 bushels, an average of over 62 bushels per acre. This yield excelled all others in the neighborhood of my farm, beating the next best by about 18 bushels per acre.—G. A. DUELER, Bexar County.

North Carolina Am well pleased with the "100-Bushel Oats" bought of you last fall.—W. S. PERCIVAL, Moore County.

PRIZE WINNING BUNCH OF OUR HUNDRED-BUSHEL OATS



Prices of "100-Bushel Oats"

You want to get at least a start of this heavy yielding Oat this fall, no matter where you are in the South. You can't afford to plant the trashy oats sold by local merchants. You can't afford to sow oats obtained from a farmer who has weeds in his fields. You can't afford to plant any but the best re-cleaned and graded seed Oats, just as clean of weed and grass seed as it is possible for the best re-cleaning machinery there is made to do it.

Pound postpaid, 25 cts.; 3 lbs. postpaid, 50 cts.; peck, not prepaid, 50 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.) \$1.50; 5 bu. \$6.75; 10 bu. \$12.50. Freight rates and samples sent on request.

Are YOU going to plant some Oats this Fall for feeding your own stock next summer, or are you going to let your land lie idle or wash, and go in debt for feed, sending off your cotton money to enrich Northern farmers whom you can beat at raising oats, if you will only try?

If You Intend to Plant Oats,

WHAT KIND OF SEED ARE YOU GOING TO PLANT?

If you want to make a small crop and a light yield—

If you want to run a big risk of getting troublesome weeds and grasses started on your land—

If you want to plant seed that you don't know anything about and that you cannot safely depend on—

If you want to take the risk of losing your time and work—

Then plant the kind of seed oats that you can buy from any grocery store or feed merchant. You will save a few cents, or may be a dollar or so on the cost of the seed—

BUT

WHAT WILL THE CROP BE?

If you want to plant REAL SEED OATS, the kind that make such crops as shown on pages 4 and 5, buy some of our HUNDRED-BUSHEL OATS.

We grow them right here in Georgia. They are planted, harvested and cleaned for seed purposes, not to be sold for feed.

They are an acclimated selection from the Rust Proof, long known as the best oat that can be planted in the South.

Every bushel is put through the best cleaning machinery we can buy, and cleaned just as well as this machinery will do the work.

They are hardy, our crops having stood cold of 7 degrees above zero without injury.

They are as free from weed seed or mixture as the best re-cleaning machinery can make them.

Georgia Grown Appler Oats

This variety is a selection from the Texas Red Rust Proof made years ago in Sumter County, Georgia, and was the best variety up to the introduction of the "100-Bushel." It is still largely planted but the yield is usually 20% to 30% less per acre than the "100-Bushel." It is a genuine "rust proof" strain and perfectly safe to plant for a fall oat anywhere in the central and lower South. Price, re-cleaned and graded seed, peck, 40 cts.; bu. (32 lbs.) about \$1.10. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats

Genuine Texas grown seed. We get this variety direct from Texas in solid car lots and while we do not recommend it as compared with "100-Bushel" and "Appler" we can supply the very best re-cleaned seed with the weed seed and Johnson Grass, almost invariably found in them, removed. Peck, 40 cents; bushel (32 lbs.), \$1.00. Write for prices in quantity when ready to buy.

Virginia Winter or Turf Oats

Every year we have some call for this oat. It should not be planted except on heavy or bottom land. It's usually a failure on uplands.

This seed stock was grown on bottom land on the **Hastings' Farm** and made an exceptionally heavy crop. This variety is 10 days to 2 weeks later than the "100-Bushel." Seed of this is heavy and rather dark color. Turf oats stood out very heavily and make excellent grazing throughout winter and spring. Price, peck, 40 cents; bushel (32 lbs.), \$1.20. Re-cleaned and graded seed.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oats

Largely planted as a fall oat in Florida where it does well at that season but not recommended except for spring planting in the central South. The Burt is a quick maturing oat but is in our opinion much inferior, as a yielder of grain per acre. Re-cleaned and graded seed. Peck, 40 cents; bushel (32 lbs.), \$1.00. Write for quantity prices.

Open Furrow Method of Planting

The practice of the "open furrow" method of seeding oats and other small grain in the South has transformed the uncertainty of a fall sown crop into a reasonable surety. Under this system grain may be seeded as late as the last week in November with the assurance of a good stand and of the crop passing the winter uninjured. When the seed is put in on the open furrow plan, we doubt if 5% of the crop is winter killed, while the loss from "winter killing" of the hand sown fall oats throughout the cotton belt ranges from one crop in two to one crop in three, which equals an annual average loss of 40%. Moreover, the yield is always greater from the open furrow system for it puts the roots of the plants below the reach of ordinary drought.

The details are as follows: The land is well broken and harrowed, preferably the first week in October. The implement first used for planting was a light one-horse combination seeder and fertilizer distributor, seeding and at the same time fertilizing only one row at a time. (There is now a planter on the market that seeds four rows.) It is provided with a six-inch "shovel" plow-point to open the furrow into which are drilled the seed and fertilizer together from separate hoppers and in any desired quantity. The covering is effected by means of a wheel at the rear of the implement. The seeds on germination thus occupy the bottom of an open furrow some four inches deep, where the roots find anchorage in permanent moisture. The sides of the furrow are miniature "bluffs" which serve as wind-breaks for the tender grain against the cold north-

west winds, while the recurring frosts of winter constantly sift the soil into the furrow, almost filling it up by harvest time. The rows are run, if possible, east and west, but their direction is not of great importance, since the prevailing cold winds are from the northwest, and would therefore cross the rows diagonally, even when extending north and south.

By harvest time, which is usually in late May or early June, the grain has tillered to such an extent that the rows can hardly be traced across the field. Although planting one or even four rows at a time seems rather slow work, it is really more expeditious than it seems, while the assurance of securing thereby a certain crop should more than reconcile the planter to the delay. With the "open furrow" method liberal fertilization is advisable on planting and also an additional top-dressing of nitrate of soda in early spring, say 100 pounds per acre. Besides oats the process can be used equally well with other grains, and permits wheat to be sown in the South as late as the middle of December.

We have spoken before of drilling in oats between the cotton rows. This "open furrow" method is used, and on the supposition that the ground has been broken deeply and well prepared for the cotton, the soil below is loose enough so that the grain roots will penetrate deeply enough to make a successful crop even without a plowing just before planting the grain. This "open furrow" method is advisable even in sections where there is no danger of freezing, as it puts the roots down into permanent moisture.

SOUTHERN BARLEY and SOUTHERN GROWN RYE

Every year sees large increases in the acreage of these winter cover and grazing crops. They are of immense value wherever used, for either rye, barley or oats will save from washing away in the winter rains two to three times as much plant food per acre as the average farmer puts on in commercial fertilizer in the spring. Many a reader of this catalogue may laugh at that statement but it's a fact just the same. In the hill lands of the South the loss of fertility has come more from "washing away" than "wearing out." It's these cover crops that stop that "wash" and when turned under in the spring add vegetable matter to the soil. As a rule the worst washing is during the winter rains and that's when your soil needs the cover crop. In making your farm plans don't forget to put in rye or barley as well as oats.

They are not legumes and so do not enrich the soil with Nitrogen, but they make a great deal of vegetable matter, and if turned under on the land, will greatly help poor or run down soils. It can be sown in corn or cotton when these crops are laid by, and many of our farmers are using it for this purpose. From July to Novem-

ber is the usual range of seeding, though in the lower South it can be put in even later.

Rye is very hardy and will stand very cold weather without injury. The land for rye should be prepared the same as for wheat, but the poorer the land, the earlier it ought to be sowed, so as to give the rye a chance to get well established before severe cold weather comes on. It can be put in either broadcast or with a drill, though we believe in drilling for best results. The seed should be covered from an inch to two and a half inches, depending on the lightness and dryness of the soil. In heavier soils, of course, the lighter covering should be used.

With early plantings, and especially on poor land, a bushel per acre is about the right amount of seed to use. On better soil or when the crop is put in later, use from one and a half to two bushels per acre. Some of our customers who plant for forage on first-class land use three or four bushels per acre. There is no better fertilizer for rye than good applications of well-rotted manure, and it will thrive under such treatment. If commercial fertilizer is used, any standard mixture such as would be suitable for oats or wheat will give results with rye.

Hastings' Genuine Southern Grown Winter Rye

Every winter and spring there goes up from all over the lower South a complaint that the rye don't do well; "rusts" badly or dies out. This complaint almost invariably comes on rye sold by local merchants and obtained from wholesale grain dealers in Southern cities. Now the local merchant is not to blame for his purchase is made in good faith. The real trouble is that the mass of rye handled in this manner is neither winter rye nor Southern grown rye, the bulk of it being what we term as spring rye from Missouri and States further north.

All rye which we handle is strictly winter rye and perfectly hardy. It is Southern rye and adapted to this entire section either for winter grazing or grain production. With half a chance it almost invariably "makes good" wherever planted in the South. Below we give the statements of men in several States who have used it and know exactly what it has done for them on their farms. It will do the same for you.

Every bushel of rye that goes out from this house is right stock. We know exactly where it comes from. Every bushel of it goes through our re-cleaning machinery which takes out all dust, trash and light grains that are left in it by the threshing machines. It's exactly what you need to make a successful rye crop this winter.

Georgia "We sold the rye bought of you last fall and our customers were well pleased." Ricketson & Moore, Broxton, Ga.

"Rye bought of you last fall was used as a forage crop and grew so satisfactory that I shall want 5 bushels more this year. Have bought other seeds from you in the past and they have all been true to name and made large yields." G. A. Wallace, Leesburg, Ga.

Alabama "Rye bought from you was planted for forage and cover crop. I never saw finer rye. Grazed it all winter and spring and then plowed it in." N. J. Latham, Yolande, Ala.

"Rye gave perfect satisfaction. Some of it was ordered for my neighbors and they are so well satisfied that they have already asked me to order some of the same seed again." W. R. Williamson, Natural Bridge, Ala.

Florida "Seed rye bought of you was the best I ever used. Sowed October 20th, and my stock began to graze on it December 15th. Took stock off March 1st and then made a good crop of rye." N. Hurst, Harper, Florida.

Texas "The rye you sent was fine. Planted it for hogs. After being grazed it went to seed and was fine." J. M. Norwood, Hempstead, Texas.

Mississippi "The Rye I got from you last fall was sown for grain and gave perfect satisfaction." A. J. Moore, McCool, Miss.

We also have dozens of testimonials from Louisiana, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and other States. Hastings' Seed Rye is all right. You need it, we have it.

Rye Prices

Prices of seed grain of all kinds are liable to change from time to time. Present price **45 cents peck; \$1.50 per bushel.** Write for quantity prices when you are ready to buy.

Winter Barley

In recent years there has been a great increase in barley planting, especially by poultry raisers who want it for winter green feed and grazing. Compared with rye the foliage is heavier and grows more rapidly but requires heavier seeding per acre than rye. The seed stock which we have is the "bearded" variety. We cannot supply beardless barley. Barley prices change during the season. Present price 40 cents peck; bushel, \$1.40 f.o.b. Atlanta. Write for large quantity prices.

The South Can Grow Good Wheat

It's time for a great many of us to get our eyes open to plain facts. The South grows many millions of bushels of wheat every year, yet how often do you ever see a field or even a small patch of wheat in your neighborhood?

All parts of the South can and do grow good wheat. It's merely habit that we have got into looking on wheat as a product of the colder sections. Egypt is a great deal warmer country than any of the Central Southern and Gulf States, yet wheat has been one of the great staple food crops of that country for thousands of years, back as far as history goes.

Now, a great many of us don't realize that the yield per acre in the South, with intelligent handling, is heavier than the average yield per acre of what are known as the wheat growing States of the North. We have a corn crop growing on land this year that two years ago produced 51½ bushels of wheat on a measured acre. The illustration below is from a photograph of a field of wheat that yielded 35 bushels per acre.

If any one State would be classed as a non-wheat growing one, it would be Florida, and yet the picture in the reproduction of a page from The Southern Ruralist on page 18, shows a field of wheat near Lawley,

Bradford County, Florida, a hundred miles or more south of the Georgia line. We could go on and repeat the details of stories of Alabama and Mississippi planting hundreds of thousands of acres every year, but it is unnecessary. The south can grow wheat and grow it profitably.

There are a million or more farmers in the Cotton States that never grew an acre of wheat in their life. They buy wheat (in the shape of flour), grown north, milled north, shipped from the north, and unless they pay an extra price for the extra fancy flour, they usually have occasion to "kick" about the poor quality.

Our southern wheat is of the best, the quality of the flour from it is the best. If you want the best of flour, grow your own wheat here in the South and have flour made here. Any miller who can be assured of reasonable acreage in wheat is always glad to put in any necessary machinery.

Wheat growing is one of the necessities of a good, all around, profitable "live at home and board at the same place" agriculture that will put the South where it ought to be, the wealthiest and best agricultural section, not only of the United States, but of the world. **Plant Wheat!**

BEST TIME TO PLANT

It's impossible, in a general catalogue like this, to give detailed instructions. If you are really interested in wheat and other grains we shall be pleased to send you our "Grain Book" which will be ready in August.

The best time to plant wheat in the Southern States is from the middle of October to the middle of December. The aim in any locality is to give the plants a chance to get well established before freezing weather sets in. However, one of the best wheat crops we ever saw in this section was planted the day after Christmas. Seed should be drilled in, rather than broadcasted. The "open furrow" system for planting oats will answer for wheat.

In commercial fertilizers, the Georgia Experiment station recommends at seeding time 200 pounds acid phosphate, 50 pounds muriate of potash, 350 pounds cotton seed meal per acre, followed by 75 pounds nitrate of soda, in the spring, about ten days before time for first heads to appear. In seeding early use one bushel per acre. In late planting, say after November 15, you had best use from ¼ to ½ bushel more.

more experienced growers would give. To such we especially recommend our Georgia Red, for it will stand adverse conditions better than any variety of wheat we know of. When you plant Georgia Red you know exactly what you have, an acclimated Georgia wheat that makes heavy yields. Peck, 60 cents; bushel (60 pounds), about \$2.00. Write for quantity prices and sample.

Hastings' Grain Book Full cultural directions for growth of wheat, oats, rye and barley. Soil preparation, fertilizing, cultivation. Free on request.

The Man Who Has Wheat on Hand

Corn and oats in the crib or barn, hay and forage in the stack, and hogs in the pen, is independent of slavery to the supply merchant. The time to start the wheat and oat supply is this fall. Plant some of each, even if it's only a small patch.



A Crop of Our GEORGIA RED WHEAT. The Man in the Center is Six Feet Tall. This Wheat Crop Yielded 35 Bushels Per Acre in Georgia. Why Not Grow Wheat Like This?

Georgia Red This is a bearded wheat of the finest type grown anywhere. Now, we are constantly being asked the question, "what is the best variety of wheat?" Now, there is no one best variety of wheat for all kinds of seasons, lands and locations. Some growers prefer a bearded wheat, others won't have anything but a smooth or beardless wheat. Different growers and different sections have their preferences.

Up to last year our preference has always been for smooth wheats, but our wide observations convinced us that while the smooth or beardless varieties like Blue Stem were preferable in many respects, yet they only did their best under favorable seasons and general conditions. In what may be termed bad seasons, or on the poorer soils, or under cultivation and fertilizing below the average, the bearded varieties made best yields in almost every instance. Our Georgia Red is a superior wheat in the South. It's a vigorous grower and a heavy yielder. The above picture from photograph of a seed crop shows a field that turned out 35 bushels per acre, more than twice the average per acre of northern wheat lands.

Georgia Red is a thoroughly acclimated wheat, grown here in Georgia for many years. It's strong, vigorous and heavy yielding. It makes satisfactory crops in good seasons and bad. It's extremely hardy, standing severe winters without injury.

There are thousands of people each year in the South that plant wheat for the first time and possibly do not give the preparation that

Importance of Winter Cover Crops

We want to talk a little about winter cover crops and their importance, especially so in the hilly and rolling sections of the South.

Our eyes have been so blinded by cotton that we can't see other crops in their right light. Now, we have no patience with the man who swears that not another stalk of cotton shall be planted on his farm. Neither have we any patience with the man who plants cotton only and then swears that the country is going to the dogs because he is not successful in his farm operations and finances.

The plain truth is that where any one crop is planted exclusively on any farm, the owner or operator of that farm is a slave to that one crop, regardless of whether it be cotton or wheat or anything else. Incidentally he is also practically a slave to the supply merchant who credits him and carries him.

We grow grain crops (principally oats), as a winter cover crop on the Hastings' Farm in Troupe County, Georgia, 55 miles from Atlanta. In that 55 miles, the railroad runs through at least 40 miles of farm land belonging to hundreds of farmers. We state here as a positive fact that there were more acres of grain in sight of the railroad, the two miles that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad runs through the Hastings' Farm than there was in all the other farms put together in the 40 miles of farm land between our farm and Atlanta. On the Central of Georgia Railroad between Atlanta and Macon practically the same condition existed and the same was true on other roads throughout middle Georgia.

Now, we had in Atlanta a big "Conservation Conference" last September. Able speakers like Ex-President Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot and dozens of other men of State and national reputation spoke of the importance of conserving our resources, saving our forests and water powers and other resources by using them wisely; getting the full benefit and profit from them instead of destroying them as is commonly done by our present system of work.

Now we believe in the principles of conservation. It's important that our forests be not wiped out, that our water courses and waterpowers be protected both for our own benefit and that of unborn generations to come, but it's of a great deal more importance to the mass of our people that the washing of the fertility from the hills and slopes of our Southern farms be stopped than is the conservation of all the other natural resources combined.

The natural fertility of our soils was great. It will be great again with proper treatment, but the leaving of our soils bare during the winter rains means every year the absolute washing away of more vegetable matter and more pounds of actual plant food from these sloping acres than is put back by the average farmer every year in the shape of commercial fertilizers and manures. And yet so many farmers and croppers talk about land being "wore out." Land in the hill and rolling sections of the South don't wear out one-tenth as fast as it "washes out." Our plant food is only lost in small degree by even a bad system of cropping. It's the everlasting wash that steals from the uplands and carries it to the bottoms or on down the creeks and rivers.

Shallow plowing and bare ground during winter months has cost and is costing the South more actual loss of wealth than all the ravages of the civil war.

We are talking now to the man who owns his own farm. It's useless to attempt to talk on this to the cropper or one or two year renter. They have no interest in land except what they can "skin" out of it. Every acre that now lays bare ought to be covered with some green crop during the winter, we care not whether it be rye, wheat, oats, barley, vetch, crimson clover, etc. The important point is to cover the ground, obstruct the movement of water on the surface, prevent its carrying away the humus or vegetable matter and along with it the valuable elements of plant food that your next summer's crops need, and must have to be paying crops. Stop the wash by cover crops and your land will make bigger cotton, bigger corn, or any other kind of crop. Practically every one of these cover crops can be planted in cotton between rows in September or October, and will not be materially injured by being walked on by the cotton pickers. Even if you want to plow it all up in January or February it's well worth while. You have stopped the wash and you have added vegetable matter to the soil and with a proper amount of vegetable matter in your soil two to three times more yield per acre can be obtained from the use of the same or practically the same amount of "guano" or commercial fertilizers that you now use to produce unsatisfactory crops such as one-third to one-half bale of cotton per acre or corn in proportion.

Stop the wash with winter cover crops. If you have gullied hill sides, fill up the gullies with pine brush and break up the "galled" spots. Sow something on them, rye in winter; peas in summer, and it won't be long until your gullies disappear and it won't be long until those gullies and washed out bare hill sides will be as productive as any part of your uplands.

Up to now we have addressed ourselves to the "hill" folks and some of you down on the more level lands think that this don't apply. Don't fool yourself. Your land is mostly sandy. It needs vegetable matter or humus worse than our hill lands and all during the hot summer when you were keeping that cotton crop clean the sun was "burning up" the vegetable matter in your soil just about as fast as the rains wash it away from the hills. You need winter cover crops, not to stop wash but to put vegetable matter back in your soil that last summer's sun took out.

Nature is a mighty good teacher. Watch nature. You let a piece of land lay out, what happens? Nature gets busy. She covers the soil with anything that comes handy, weeds, broomsedge, pine saplings, briars, etc.—just anything to get it covered, stop washing and through the decay of the leaves, weeds and grass restore the vegetable matter that has been removed by your negligence and not returned. The whole teaching of nature is "cover crops" and their importance. We can improve nature's work by supplying rye instead of broomsedge, vetch or crimson clover instead of pine saplings or briars, but the intent is all the same—to stop "washing," build up the land and increase its fertility.



Hairy, Sand or Winter Vetch

There has been a great deal printed in the Atlanta and other Southern papers this past winter and spring about fattening beef cattle for market. A considerable number of farmers in this section tried it on, but there was one almost insurmountable obstacle to profits. To start with they had neither cattle nor feed, and had to buy both.

Now, there is no one believes any stronger than we do in the future of the South as a stock raising country, but there are two necessities. First, we must raise plenty of feed for the stock to feed on, second, we must raise the stock.

A great many people have lost money buying cattle and fattening them this winter, even estimating the manure at a fair valuation. Why? They went into the market about the same time and bought cattle for feeding of inferior quality at top of the market prices. They bought feed stuffs also at the top of the market, and every mother's son of them wanted to sell at about the same time, bringing the price down. It's

just about as foolish a game as putting "distress" cotton on the market in a bunch. Now, these feeders didn't have corn to feed, so they went and bought cotton seed meal at a high price; they had no roughage and bought hulls or forage or hay at a top price. They fattened the cattle and then sold on a declining market. Who could reasonably expect to make money under such conditions?

That brings us down to the feed question. We must grow feed, grain, hay, forage, no matter whether we feed cattle for market or not. We have several hundred tons of hay on the Hastings' Farm now. We could sell every ton of it any day for \$20.00 per ton or upwards. Why? Because there wasn't enough hay and forage made last year in the South to last through. We are not going to sell because we need it to feed our live stock, but you can figure one thing—we are not buying any hay. We make it a point to always make enough hay to see us through. Do you?

Now, that's where a crop like vetch comes in. We all look on hay as something to be produced in mid-summer. Hairy or Winter Vetch makes you a hay or forage crop of the finest quality in winter and spring. As one of our South Carolina customers expressed it, "Vetch is the Cow Pea of the winter." Planted in August to November, together with rye, oats or wheat, it furnishes most excellent grazing all winter, and a splendid hay crop of excellent quality to be cut in May in the Central South. It furnishes fine hay at a season, months before other hay crops are ready. Isn't it worth while growing a crop like that, especially one that stands so high in the South? We plant a great deal of it every year, both for grazing and hay crop. It makes fine hay, better than the timothy hay on the market, and what's more it builds up land just as cow peas, velvet beans, soja beans and the clovers do.

Georgia Experiment Station

Mr. R. J. Redding, then Director of the Georgia Experiment Station, under date of July 16, 1900, says:

"I sowed some little patches of the Hairy Vetch on Bermuda sod, and I was astonished and agreeably surprised at the result, and am very much pleased with it; indeed I find it much more hardy than the common Vetch (*Vicia Sativa*), the severe freeze in February killing the common Vetch to the ground and not even singeing the Hairy Vetch. On one plat, occupied by a very heavy Bermuda sod, I sowed the seed in October myself at the rate of one bushel per acre, and did not attempt to harrow them in or in any way cover them. The result was remarkable. When at its best, I measured a small plat of it accurately and weighed the green foliage. The amount was 29,500 pounds per acre."

Mississippi Experiment Station

Mr. S. M. Tracy, Director of the Mississippi Experiment Station, says of this plant:

Seed of this species was first sown in October, 1888, and since that time it has given heavy annual crops on the same ground, although it has received no attention, and the ground has not been plowed since the first sowing. In 1889 another field was sown, and has given equally good results. It is an annual plant, similar in growth to a pea vine, the vines often reaching 10 or 12 feet in length, and covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Its seeds germinate with the first autumn rains, and in favorable seasons cover the ground by the first of January, and then furnish good grazing until April or May. If stock are taken off the field in March, the plants will mature and reseed the ground freely for next year, but if pastured until June the stand will be destroyed.

"Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in the pasture and when cut for hay. It bears our heaviest frost without injury; and is one of the few plants that can be grown during the winter for green manuring. I regard the Winter Vetch as the most valuable winter forage plant that the Department of Agriculture has imported, and unhesitatingly recommend it."

Equals a Ton of Cotton Seed Meal

The Alabama Experiment Station made a most remarkable discovery as to the high feeding and fertilizing value of Vetch. In reporting on this feature the Alabama Station said that it found that the nitrogen contained in an acre of Hairy or Winter Vetch when harvested in full bloom was equal to the nitrogen contained in 2,571 pounds of cotton seed meal.

At the Colorado Experiment Station Winter Vetch made a hay crop turning out 3½ tons of dried hay per acre.

Other experiment stations report similar yields, showing that Vetch, with proper treatment will give just as good results as a winter crop of cow peas, soja-beans, etc., do in summer. If Vetch has never been

grown on your land, you will get more than double the crops the first year by inoculating the seed with the Farmogerm bacteria for Vetch. (See page 16). After the first year inoculation will be unnecessary.

About Planting

As stated, it had best be sown August to October for best results. The earlier the start the better will be the winter grazing. Vetch is a trailing plant, and should be sown with rye, wheat or oats to support it. Use one bushel of rye, wheat or oats with 30 to 40 pounds of Vetch. If sown alone use 60 pounds of Vetch where drilled in, or as high as 75 pounds per acre when broadcasted. In sowing be careful and not get seed covered too deeply, else the stand will be poor. Vetch needs to be covered very lightly.

Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch

This is the real hardy, dependable Vetch that's perfectly safe to plant. It's a perfect success with growers in the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. It's valuable to the dairyman, the stock raiser, the poultry raiser, to the farmer whose hay will run short. This in combination with rye, wheat or oats makes the finest winter pasture you can get in the South, and no place is too small to have at least a small patch of it.

Mr. C. C. Whiteside, Elberton, Ga., says:—"Am very much pleased with my Vetch experiment. Results both surprised and delighted me."

G. T. Ayer, Dade City, Fla., writes:—"For pasture I don't think anything can come up to Vetch and Oats."

John S. Horlbeck, Charleston, S. C., says:—"Am much pleased with the Vetch. Expect to use a large quantity next fall."

Geo. S. Ansley, Rockport, Texas,—"Made a success with Hairy Vetch. It's easy to gather, easy to cure, and as to a quality, we think it better than cane or millet."

J. G. Brewster, Fordyce, Ark.—"Sowed Hairy Vetch with Oats for pasture, and it's fine."

R. F. Hall, Uniontown, Ala.—"Planted Oats with Vetch last October. Made about 3½ tons of fine hay per acre."

J. W. Watson, Vicksburg, Miss.—"The Vetch seed which I obtained from you produced a magnificent crop."

C. P. Beard, Vidalia, La.—"Was much pleased with my Vetch crop. Oats and Vetch pasture make as fine yellow butter as I ever saw and more of it."

J. Mitchell Jenkins, Laurens, S. Carolina, connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, wrote us:—"I think that Vetch alone, or in mixture with wheat, oats, or rye, one of the best hay crops, and soil improvers, we can plant in the fall. I consider it the cow pea of the winter for our section, and at no time do I neglect advising its being planted in the fall for spring cuttings of hay and as a soil improver."

Prices Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. At the time this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to make prices on large quantity. Indications are, however, the prices will be about 11 or 12 cents per pound. When ready to buy write us for prices on quantity wanted.

Dwarf Essex Rape

A SPLENDID WINTER FORAGE PLANT

We have been surprised and pleased to note how successful many of our customers have been in growing Dwarf Essex Rape. It seems to be getting more popular every year. Essex Rape looks a good deal like a rutabaga plant, but does not form the bulbous root. It is used for forage and green feed, and succeeds well during the cool moist weather of the late fall, winter and spring, in the South. The tops grow from 18 inches to 4 feet high, and the leaves are very juicy and tender and greatly relished by stock of all kinds. Rape grows best on rich land. A fine clay loam gives good results, and it may be said that it will do well on land rich enough to grow good turnips or rutabagas. Put your land in first-class shape by plowing and harrowing, sow the seed during the late summer and fall, either broadcast at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per acre, or in drills 30 inches apart, which will take about 3 pounds per acre. It can be put in between rows of corn at the last cultivation. If broadcasted, cover the seed with a light harrow.

Rape is especially a fine hog pasture and is also excellent for sheep, all sorts of stock eat it greedily, and it tends to put them in fine condition. At one of the Experiment Stations an acre of rape was used to pasture 20 hogs for three months, at the same time feeding some grain.

There is no danger that rape will become a pest on the land. When rape is planted under the right conditions it makes a tremendous amount of green forage per acre.

In preparing the land for a crop of rape, it ought to be put in good condition and fertilized as you would if you were going to grow a good crop of turnips, cabbage, wheat or corn. If planted in drills the crop should be cultivated three or four times, and this method of growing the crop is the most satisfactory. The rape is ready for grazing in about eight or ten weeks from the date of seeding. It is not satisfactory as a hay crop, its chief value being for grazing and green forage. It will endure quite severe cold weather and on account of its quick growth it can be used with success from late summer into the early part of the winter, and by making very early planting it will supply early spring grazing.

Rape is not a legume, but belongs to the same family as turnips and rutabagas. So valuable is rape proving that there is not a month in the year now that we do not sell seed for planting in almost every part of the South. It is one of the most inexpensive crops to plant there is, seed cost being almost nothing compared with the value of the crop. Hundreds of poultry raisers grow it for winter green feed. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. In quantity by express or freight not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.



A Single Plant of Dwarf Essex Rape

Grass and Clover Book

Every fall and spring we get inquiries by the thousands as to the various grasses and clovers, and how to prepare soil, etc. It is impossible to answer all these inquiries in personal letters so we prepared a booklet on this subject giving the best methods of preparing the ground for and sowing the various clovers and grasses. This book is free to our customers and we shall be pleased to send you one on request. We need more cultivated grasses and clovers in the South. This booklet will help you on this subject.

Burr, Yellow or California Clover

The most astonishing thing about Burr Clover is that so valuable a plant is so little known in this section, for it is one of the most valuable winter grazing, soil improving crops there is known. It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year, furnishing the best of grazing all through the winter, and if grazing is stopped late in March it will make a good hay crop in May. However, most prefer to let it go to seed, thus re-seeding the ground for another winter's grazing. In the meantime summer crops can be easily grown on the same ground. Our farmers can plant it with perfect safety, as there is nothing of a pest nature to it. Its growth is strong even on the poorest ground. On soil too poor for rye to get high enough to cut, Burr Clover made a growth $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Burr Clover is a leguminous crop, gathers nitrogen from the air and, after furnishing winter grazing, leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops.

Burr clover seed is produced in small prickly pods wound up spirally into a ball. The Southern grown seed is always sold "in the burr," and the supply is scarce and uncertain. We can not always supply this seed, but carry in stock the California grown seed, which is clean, the seed being removed from the burrs. It is sometimes claimed that the home-grown seed is the best, but we have seen magnificent crops grown from the California seed, and many of our customers prefer it, as it takes less seed per acre and, being clean, it germinates better as a rule.

If the seed "in the burr" is used sow at the rate of 50 pounds per acre. Growers who have had the most experience with their crop advise the use of 75 or 80 pounds, but 50 pounds per acre will give a good stand. If clean seed is used, 10 pounds per acre will be sufficient. We would recommend the use of the clean seed, as it is more economical and can be depended on to germinate when planted, while the "burrs" often lie in the ground a long time before the seed sprouts.

We have found it an excellent plant for sowing on Bermuda grass land, as it matures its seed and dies at about the time the Bermuda grass starts into growth, and when the latter is killed by frosts this soon takes its place. A mixture of these two plants comes nearer giving continuous grazing than any other mixture we have tested.

At the time this catalogue is sent out (July) we have no seed of Burr Clover on hand. In August our supply of the Georgia grown seed in the burr will be in. The California crops owing to climatic conditions mature later and do not reach Atlanta before September. So far as can be foreseen at this time we shall have an ample supply of the California clean seed (hull or burr removed) during the fall months, also the rough seed. Prices, **Rough Seed** (in the burr), 35 cents per pound, postpaid. **Bushel** (10 pounds), about \$2.00, subject to market changes. **Cleaned Seed** (burrs removed), 45 cents per pound, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.00.



Burr Clover

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER

We are using this illustration of Alfalfa, not because of any special beauty but because it illustrates the wonderful deep rooting qualities of this most valuable plant after it has been established three or four years.

If there is one plant in the world, outside of the great staples of wheat, corn, cotton and oats, that is more talked about, written about and studied about than any other it's this plant, it's Alfalfa. This is not only true of the United States but it's true of all the civilized world. It's one of the most adaptable plants in the world, seemingly growing under almost every condition of soil, climate and elevation. We have seen it growing luxuriantly on the highly cultivated farms of France, we have seen it up near the Canada line, in the far off States of Oregon and Washington, we have seen it grow in greatest luxuriance in the extreme burning heat of the below sea level desert valleys of Southern California, and we have seen thousands of acres of it in the high plateau country of Southern Mexico nearly 8,000 feet above sea level. It's a wonderful plant, wonderful in its adaptability to so many parts of the world, wonderful in its long life and heavy yields, wonderful in its high value as a stock food.

The Most Valuable Permanent Clover

That's exactly what it is, the most valuable permanent clover in the world and every year sees hundreds of thousands of acres of permanent Alfalfa fields added to the farms of this country and we want to assure you that if there was an acre to an acre and a half of Alfalfa established on every "one horse" farm in the South the owners of these farms need never worry about buying hay or forage and it would also largely take the place of corn. We have seen work stock in Southern California in the finest condition we ever saw horses and mules and they don't get a peck of grain from one year's end to another. They get all they want of Alfalfa hay and that's enough. They have the muscle to do the work and yet keep fat; not the little 800 to 1,000 pound mules that are so common here but 1,300 to 1,600 pound horses and mules that have actually got the pulling power. Alfalfa is just about as nutritious hay as you can grow, and once well established and cared for it's there to stay, that is, land where water is not too near the surface. We understand that there is one patch of Alfalfa now in middle Georgia some 41 years old that is better now than when 2 and 3 years old. What do you think of a single sowing lasting over 40 years? It's a stayer and it's been piling up hay for its owner right along, furnishing 4 good cuttings a year and sometimes 5, practically 5 tons per acre per year. Alfalfa hay is selling in Atlanta now at about \$28.00 per ton. Do you know any better paying farming than that? We don't.

Surface rooting crops soon exhaust certain plant food elements near the surface and cease to do well. They also suffer from drought. Alfalfa roots go down 10, 20, even 30 feet. They bring up plant food that no other crop can ever reach. They are beyond the reach of the serious effects of any drought we ever have. Those are reasons why Alfalfa is permanent.

Why Don't Your Farm Grow Alfalfa?

It's a fair question. Here is the most valuable hay and feeding crop in the world and we believe we are safe in saying that not one farm in a thousand east of the Mississippi River and south of Tennessee has an Alfalfa patch.

Now—a great many of our people have planted more or less Alfalfa and failed. Why? In practically every instance it has been because of lack of proper preparation of the soil and planting at the wrong season of the year. We advise above all things fall planting, September 15th to October 20th being the best time. The reason for it is this: Alfalfa in this section of the country starts off slow. Practically all of our lands are foul with weed and grass seed and with spring planting the weeds and grass almost invariably choke out the young Alfalfa, kill it by smothering before it gets a chance to grow. With fall planting, while the top growth is small all during the winter those wonderful roots of Alfalfa are penetrating down deep and when growing weather comes it shoots up ahead of and chokes the weeds and grass.

Another point. Hardly one farmer in a hundred puts enough preparation on the soil before the crop is planted. There is too much rough, cloddy ground, too many lumps that the young clover or grass plants can neither go around, push over nor penetrate. This makes bad stands.

In getting land ready for any clover or grass crop it should be plowed deep, harrowed and se-harrowed and dragged until it is smooth and fine. You can't get it too fine and smooth and every extra day's work put into the preparation means many dollars in the succeeding hay crops. This thorough preparation is mighty good for any crop but it's an absolute necessity for any grass and clover crop.

Now—back to our question—Why don't your farm grow Alfalfa? Have you failed in the past? If so, has it not been from planting in the spring instead of fall, or has it been from lack of proper preparation of the soil? Has it been because you haven't wanted to take chances and have never tried? If you do your part there is mighty little chance of failure.

Inoculation of Seed and Liming the Soil

In addition to the thorough preparation of the soil outlined above and more fully covered by our "Grass and Clover Book," which you can have a free copy of if you will ask for it, it seems to be necessary to lime the soil thoroughly and inoculate the seed.

Now Alfalfa don't take up lime and it's not a necessary plant food but all of our soils in the South-east seem to be more or less acid and Alfalfa will not grow in soil in which there is an acid condition. An average quantity, say about 25 to 30 bushels of air-slacked lime per acre applied broadcast on the surface and plowed in will thoroughly sweeten almost any acid soil and put it in the very best condition for seeding. This takes out all sourness which seems to be deadly to young Alfalfa plants.

With a valuable and permanent crop like Alfalfa it's well worth while to do everything possible to insure full success, no matter whether it be in soil preparation, liming and seed inoculation.

There are a great many people who do not understand this matter of seed inoculation. We believe fully in its value and importance, yes, necessity in starting Alfalfa in sections and on farms on which it has not been grown. Alfalfa from inoculated seed will make four to six times the growth that seed not treated will. For fuller statement as to the matter of inoculation of seed of Alfalfa and other leguminous crops see page 16 under the head of Farmgerm.

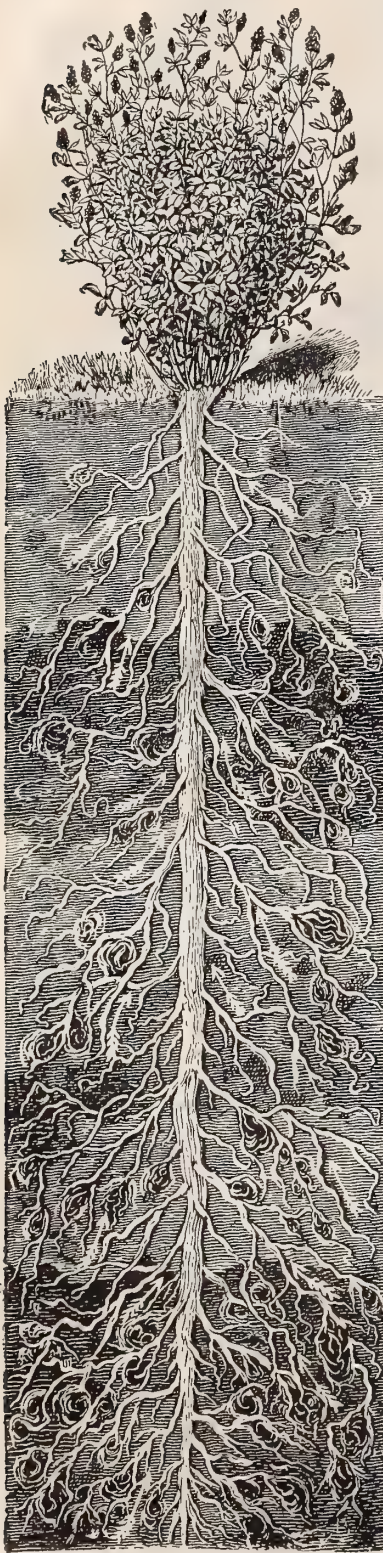
All Our Alfalfa 98% Pure or Over

Immense quantities of low grade foreign grown Alfalfa seed, full of weeds, trash, etc., have been dumped into the United States in past years. There is also much American Alfalfa full of dangerous weeds and the buyer of Alfalfa seed cannot be too careful in purchasing seed. If some weeds get a start in your fields success is impossible.

We handle no Alfalfa seed less than 98% purity according to United States Department of Agriculture tests. Most of our Alfalfa seed runs 99% to 99½% pure.

If you are offered Alfalfa seed at a low price we advise you to send a sample to Washington for testing. The Department of Agriculture will tell you the quality of any small sample of grass or clover seed you send them.

Now as to prices. All grass and clovers fluctuate and change prices from time to time. If you wish to buy in quantity write us when ready to buy stating quantity wanted. We will quote you lowest market price at that time and mail small sample of the seed. Lb., by mail postpaid 45c.; 3 lbs., postpaid, \$1.25. At time this catalogue goes to the printer, price of best Alfalfa seed is 24c lb.



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover

The Reason Why Many Dealers Sell Grass and Clover Seed Cheap



No. 1—Sample of Our Best Grade Clover Seed



No. 3—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 1



No. 2—Sample of Clover Seed at Low Prices



No. 4—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 2

Ever since we began to issue a seed catalogue and sell grass and clover seed we have talked the importance of quality in these seeds particularly. We have urged constantly the importance of buying nothing but the best in quality in seeds, for we knew positively that **the best was always the cheapest in the end.** In nothing in the way of seeds is there such carelessness and adulteration as in clover and grass seed. In recent tests by the United States Department of Agriculture, samples of clover seeds of various kinds were bought in open market and adulterations and weed seed up to 64% were found in some of this seed, being sold at low prices. On this page we show you the difference between the best grade, such as we sell, and the lower grades that are sold by the seed houses and dealers whose inducement to buy is a much lower price than ours. We are using clover seed to illustrate this, but what we show is equally true of every variety of grass and clover on the market. These illustrations taken from photographs of clover seed magnified many times by powerful microscopes.

Illustration No. 1 shows you a sample of our best cleaned clover seed, absolutely free from all adulteration and weed seed, the only kind that is fit to plant. This is what we term "Best Grade" Seed.

Illustration No. 2 shows a sample of low grade clover seed just as purchased in the general markets. It's full of seed of noxious weeds many of which may be pests that you can never get rid of. Hardly half of the weight of this is good clover seed that will germinate, while every weed seed in it is a source of danger, a detriment to any piece of ground it may be sowed on. Yet the difference in the retail price of these two samples was only 2½ cents per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, and a bushel of clover seed will sow three acres. Let no man fool himself into believing that all clover seed offered is good clover seed. Not 25% of the clover and grass seed sold is best grade stock. These two illustrations show just **why** there is difference in price between our clover seed and some others, and that difference is not only in clover seed but goes all through the grasses. This is only one illustration, but it tells the whole story for all the grasses and clovers.

Illustration No. 3 shows what a clean stand may be obtained from the use of best seed. This is the result of sowing some of the seed shown in illustration No. 1. This would be a true representation of the young clover plants from your own sowing, supposing that your own ground is reasonably free from weed seeds. This illustration shows perfection in a stand of young clover. Now take a glance at No. 4, showing the planting of the sample of seed shown in No. 2. The clover seed has germinated, but so have the weed seeds, coming along as fast or faster than the clover. You can see that already the weeds are twining around the young clover, choking it out.

Crimson Clover

Clover is a vegetable gold mine".

It will yield under fair conditions 8 to 10 tons of green feed per acre, 1½ to 2 tons of hay, and is considered worth fully \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre as a fertilizing crop. Succeeds on almost all classes and qualities of soil except the very poorest but is especially valuable on light sandy or loamy soils. Sowed at the last working of staple crops like cotton or corn and is now largely used in seeding down orchards. Can be sown from July to November in the central and lower South. Crop can be grazed during the winter and if stock are taken off in March a full crop will be made. Sow seed broadcast at rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre and harrow in lightly. Experienced farmers who know Crimson Clover claim that the growing of it on land will increase the yield of a crop of corn following at least one third and other crops proportionately. If you have never had Crimson Clover on your land you will find that inoculation of the seed with Farm-o-germ for Crimson Clover will practically insure success. (See Farm-o-germ Page 16.)

Like all other grasses and clovers the market price of Crimson Clover changes often. Write when ready to buy asking for market price. Present price, pound postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00. In quantity about 15 cents per pound not prepaid.

Red Clover A perennial clover lasting for several years on proper soil. The use of Red Clover for permanent pastures is not advised in the lower South but it seems to be admirably adapted to the hill parts of the South, especially the valley lands of North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as well as States further north. Makes two or more cuttings of hay each season and fine for pasture and planting in orchards. Sow seed in either fall or spring at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre for best grade seed. We guarantee 98% purity or above in our Red Clover seed. Weighs 60 pounds per bushel. Write for prices when ready to buy in quantity. Pound postpaid, 40 cents. In quantity, not prepaid, present price 22 cents per pound.

White Clover A perennial clover. A fine grazing plant for cattle and sheep and in both lawn and pasture mixtures. Found in almost every part of the country and succeeds best on moist ground. If sown by itself use about 8 pounds per acre but use much less seed in combination with other grasses and clovers. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. In quantity not prepaid, about 35 cents per pound.

Alsike Clover Also known as Swedish Clover. The best clover for wet lands and not suited for dry soils. Pound postpaid, 40 cents. In quantity not prepaid, present price 22 cents per pound.

Melilotus or Bokhara Clover A coarse clover resembling alfalfa in appearance but not very well liked by stock. As a land builder it has few equals. Lb. postpaid, 40c. In quantity not prepaid, about 20c per lb.



CRIMSON CLOVER.—"A Vegetable Gold Mine."

Make Grass As Well As Kill Grass

Georgia bought during the year 1910 over twenty-three million dollars' worth of hay from outside the State, mostly from States further north. Hay is dried or cured grass cut at the time it is in its prime. It is one of the great staple crops of the country, our recollection being that in value it is exceeded only by the great staples of corn, wheat and cotton.

Georgia is a hay buyer. So is every other one of the distinctively cotton States. In the face of this fact, this drain of millions upon millions of dollars of our money, there are millions of acres in the South suitable for grass crops that are "laying out" in briars, pine saplings and brush. We have got so used to looking on grass as an enemy in our cotton and corn fields that we have formed the habit of looking on it as a pest instead of a valuable crop. Grass in a crop needing clean cultivation needs to be killed. Every place else it ought to be encouraged and grown as a crop.

You need grass for pasture and hay for your stock, the merchant and dealer at your nearest town needs the hay and would be glad to buy it from you instead of sending his money to Atlanta, Birmingham or other southern city hay and grain dealers. The only reason you don't get your share of these hay millions is that you haven't got the hay. If you will just get these lands of yours that are "laying out" into grass either for pasture or hay crop you have taken another step forward towards a better agricultural and financial condition.

The South lacks cattle and it lacks grass. With grass land on your place you can grow all the cattle you have grass land for. Grass and live stock are an endless chain and one farmer said: "We need more grass to grow more cattle to make more manure to grow more grass to feed more cattle".

Two points more on this grass question. While not a leguminous crop grass is a soil builder. Any land that has been in grass a few years makes marvelous crops of corn and cotton when put in cultivation again. Grass land don't wash away. A stand of grass holds land. If your lands are in grass that heavy shower or "gully washing" or "trash mover" storm is not going to carry your soil on down to the bottoms or on to your neighbors.

Plant grass. Look on it as a friend and not an enemy. Grass has a proper place on every farm and in its proper place it's the greatest friend the farmer has.



Orchard Grass

Orchard Grass The most widely cultivated grass in the world and no other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates. One of the most reliable grasses for both pasture and hay. Not advised for sandy lands but good on all clay lands that are not too wet. Any clay or loam soil that will make a fair crop of oats will grow Orchard grass successfully. Starts growth very early in spring and stays green well into winter. A quick grower and relished by all kinds of stock, especially when young. As a hay crop it is easily cured. Grows well in open ground or in forest pastures that have been cleared of underbrush. With proper care it is long lived. Sow seed at rate of three bushels per acre, October and November being the best fall months. Pound, postpaid, 45 cents. When ready to buy write for quantity prices. Present price, highest grade seed, bushel (14 lbs.) about \$3.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Too well known to really need description. An excellent lawn and pasture grass for limestone land or stiff clay lands that are not too dry. It's a waste of time and money to attempt to grow it on thin or sandy soils in the lower South. Our "Elmwood Fancy" is the best grade of Kentucky Blue Grass known, coming to us direct from the Kentucky farms. It's pure, clean, free from chaff and of high vitality. We make a specialty of Blue Grass for the extensive lawn work here in Atlanta, where everything depends on pure vital seed, free from weeds. Sow 3 bushels per acre. Can be sown from September to April but October and November sowings usually give best results. Seed scarce and high. Write for market price when ready to buy in quantity. Present price, pound postpaid, 50 cents; bushel, (14 pounds) not prepaid, \$4.00.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Tall Meadow Oat Grass One of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses in cultivation, and it is especially desirable and adapted for the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle forming materials than timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as orchard grass and gives good results sown with it and red clover.

For hay it should be cut as soon as it blooms. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and even on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreages each year.

When sown by itself, sow at rate of 3 bushels per acre, either in the fall or spring. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, the quantities usually sown are 1 bushel (14 pounds) tall oat, 1 bushel (14 pounds) orchard grass, and 6 pounds red clover. The addition of 4 pounds fancy clean redtop or herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the after math and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given very satisfactory results. It grows from 2 to 4 feet high, according to soil. It roots deeply, and is thus least affected by drought. It can usually be cut twice a year for hay, and after being cut should be cured before being wet by dew or rain. It should be sown in the fall, from September on, according to latitude. Can also be sown during March and April. Write for prices when ready to buy. Present prices, pound postpaid, 40 cents; bushel (14 pounds) not prepaid, about \$2.25.

Meadow Fescue A splendid hay and pasture grass for all the central South, particularly valuable for late fall and winter pasturage. Sow at rate of 2 bushels per acre August to October and February to April. Pound postpaid, 45 cents. Bushel (14 pounds) prices on application.

Timothy This is one of the more strictly hay grasses. Valuable for North Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and the hill and mountain sections of the Carolinas. Sow seed at rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Pound postpaid, 35 cents. Bushel (45 pounds) about \$7.00. Write for market price when ready to buy.

Hastings' Permanent Grass Mixture

Seven years ago a gentleman came to our Mr. Hastings with a request to make him up a mixture of grasses that would be permanent, something he would not have to plant over again every two or three years, something that would give all the year round grazing. The result of that request was a well proportioned mixture of nine different grasses and two clovers. It was planted on rather rolling red clay land. This year that pasture is in better shape, has a stronger growth of grass than it had when it was two or three years old. It has furnished continuous pasturage in wet weather and dry, in hot weather and cold. It has in addition to the pasturage furnished one heavy cutting of hay each year. At the end of seven years it shows no sign of failing, in fact it is in better condition than it ever has been.

The above is a record of our Permanent Grass Mixture. The land it was sown on was barely medium in quality. It would not have made over a half bale of cotton per acre. Yet that ten acre pasture has furnished pasturage for numerous cows and horses the year round for seven years. Wasn't it worth while to take the trouble to break up the land thoroughly, then harrow it down fine, put on 400 pounds of standard grade of guano, and then spend \$6.00 per acre for a heavy seeding? Not a stroke of work or a pound of fertilizer has been put on that ten acre pasture since, and it's yielding its grass crop better now than ever before, and no sign of any let up.

We have detailed this to show you that a thorough preparation and seeding is well worth while, and there should be just such a permanent pasture to furnish all year round grazing on every Southern farm.

There is no Bermuda or Johnson grass in this mixture. It contains nine different grasses blended just right together with red and white clover. It's a mixture that will make a pasture quick and stay by you.

Sow 35 pounds of Permanent Mixture per acre in October or November. Price 35 pounds \$6.00 F. O. B. Atlanta. All grass and clover seed used in this mixture of the highest grade.

Italian Rye Grass An annual grass, very valuable for fall planting only. In the South it comes quick, completes its growth during spring and early summer. So rapid is its growth that several cuttings of hay can be made in one season.

It is also very valuable for use in Bermuda lawns during winter. After frost has killed the top of the Bermuda, burn it off, sow Italian Rye Grass on it liberally and scratch it in lightly with a rake. It will spring up quickly and make a green lawn during the winter, while the Bermuda is dormant. Sow at rate of two bushels per acre. Price, 30 cents pound, postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$1.75.



Italian Rye Grass

Perennial Rye

Perennial Rye Grass is very similar to the Italian Rye, grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for several years. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, September to December. Price, pound postpaid, 30 cents. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$1.75.

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture

For the Central South this will make a permanent lawn that will be satisfactory. For Florida and the light sandy lands of the Gulf Coast section it will not last, neither will any other grass mixture.

In that section it will last for one season, but will largely die out the first summer. On the clay and loamy lands further up this is an unexcelled lawn mixture. After thorough preparation, sow about 3 bushels of seed per acre in October or November. We have a booklet on preparation of lawns which we shall be glad to mail you on request. Pound, postpaid, 45 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, \$1.25. Bushel (14 pounds) not prepaid, \$3.50.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

A well known grass, succeeding well as a pasture grass on soils containing a fair amount of moisture, on river bottom land and on "seepy" hillsides. The first season the growth is rather weak, but it grows stronger each succeeding year. Will stand overflow. While it can be cut for hay once each year, its greatest value is as a pasture grass. For moist land it is one of the best grasses. Of this we handle only the very best fancy cleaned seed. Sow at rate of ten pounds per acre. Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. In quantity not prepaid, about 22 cents per pound. Write for market price when ready to purchase.

Genuine Rescue Grass This, the genuine Rescue is a most valuable annual winter and spring grass for the lower South, making splendid growth even below Tampa, Florida. The reader must not confuse this with the so-called Rescue or Arctic grass so freely sold by North Georgia parties. Arctic grass is cheat or chess, one of the worst pests of the small grain fields.

Sowed in August or September the genuine Rescue Grass will frequently furnish a cutting of hay by February in the Lower South, and another in April. If used for grazing (and it makes fine winter pasture), stock should be taken off by April 1st, to allow it to reseed itself for another season's growth.

Rescue Grass is well adapted to all the South as far West as Texas. It is not in any sense a pest, and can be killed out any time by close grazing so that it does not make seed. Sow seed in late summer or fall, at rate of about 30 pounds per acre. Pounds, lb., postpaid, 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00. In quantity, not prepaid, 20 cents per pound.



Red Top or Herd's Grass



Rescue Grass, or Bromus Uniloides

USE FARMOGERM

It Will Help You Grow Fertilizer



This Tells the Story

That may be a new way of putting it but it's pretty close to facts. The most costly element of commercial fertilizers is nitrogen and is usually estimated as being worth about 17 cents per pound. Practically all our soils are short of nitrogen.

The clovers, cow peas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa and some other leguminous plants all have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air—if there are present what are called the nitrogen gathering bacteria in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plant to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less of a failure. Plenty of bacteria means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly looking plants. Where successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before, there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground where these crops have not been grown the bacteria must be supplied before full success can come. The best and easiest way is to supply them in the shape of **Farmogerm**. It costs \$2.00 per acre to inoculate. The **Farmogerm** comes in sealed bottles. All you have to do is add water, then moisten the seed before planting and your soil then becomes thoroughly inoculated at seed sowing. It's the quickest, cheapest, easiest way to improve soil there is.

This **Farmogerm** is not for direct use on crops like corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, etc. When used on all kinds of clovers, cow peas, soja beans these crops accumulate a great store of nitrogen on the roots. These decay after the leguminous crop is cut off and the nitrogen is available in the soil for succeeding crops of cotton, corn or grain. In effect, it helps make your soil richer for succeeding crops as well as making far better clover, alfalfa, vetches, cow peas, soja beans or peanuts.

Personally we have been watching very closely this matter of inoculation of the various leguminous crops ever since the attempt was made to put the bacteria in some form for safe distribution some 20 years ago in Germany.

Various methods were tried in this country, both by the United States Department of Agriculture and various firms and chemists. None of these methods proved satisfactory and it was only by the recent discoveries of Dr. Earp-Thomas that a safe and sure way of distributing these nitrogen gathering bacteria was made possible. We have been furnishing these bacteria to our customers for the past two years and there has not been a case reported to us where it has failed to give entire satisfaction. In this preparation of bacteria under the name of **Farmogerm** the bacteria can be kept in perfect condition and vigor in bottles and sent to you by mail. The use of **Farmogerm** can be done by anyone. With **Farmogerm** you don't have to have a chemical

laboratory at your disposal.

We have been asked in the past to furnish clover seed and other legumes already inoculated. We have declined to do this for the bacteria soon lose their vitality after being applied to the seed unless the seed is planted in a few days from time of inoculating. It is better and safer, now that these bacteria can be sent you safely, to have the planter do the inoculating and plant the seed within a few hours.

Makes Better Crops, Saves Fertilizer Cost

Making better crops at less cost for fertilizer ought to be the aim and object of every farmer and gardener. **Farmogerm** will help do both. Remember, however, that **Farmogerm** only acts directly on what are known as leguminous crops; this including all kinds of clover, beans, peas, alfalfa, vetches and peanuts. On these **Farmogerm** can be applied with direct benefit, that is, it will make a great deal larger crops per acre than you would otherwise get.

Our illustration below shows how these bacteria act on the roots of leguminous plants such as we just mentioned. The knobs or "nodules" as they are termed are little store houses of nitrogen, most costly element of plant food that these bacteria have gathered from the air. Some of this goes to feed the plant while growing but the larger part remains stored in the roots. After the clover, peas, etc., have been harvested these roots decay, leaving in the soil a store of nitrogen for succeeding crops. A good crop of any leguminous plant growing in soil deficient in nitrogen, will, if the seed be inoculated with **Farmogerm**, add to that soil available nitrogen equal to that found in 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda worth somewhere from \$26.00 to \$30.00. What's more is that the nitrates added by a leguminous crop stay in the soil much better than when applied in the form of nitrate of soda.

The use of **Farmogerm** on any leguminous crop means 50% to 100% more of that particular crop per acre and it means a store of the highest priced element of plant food in your soil for succeeding crops. Isn't that worth while to you? It certainly is to us and **Farmogerm** is used extensively on the **Hastings Farms**.



These Nodules Gave 200% Increase

Farmogerm Insures Alfalfa Success

If there is one crop that is attracting world wide attention it is Alfalfa. If there is one crop that is valuable above all others it is Alfalfa. There has been more or less experimenting with Alfalfa in the South and much of this experimenting has been a failure because conditions were not right. Unless Alfalfa finds the nitrogen gathering bacteria for Alfalfa in the soil, either naturally or applied through inoculation the growth is slow and weak and it is not able to hold its own against cold, when planted in the fall or against weeds and grass when planted in the spring. Seed inoculation of Alfalfa insures a quick, vigorous growth right from the start, providing, of course that your ground has been properly prepared.

If interested in this subject let us know and we will send you a booklet on **Farmogerm**. It goes into detail on this subject in a manner impossible in a catalogue like this.

Prices **Farmogerm** is put up in bottles, and packed in specially made cases so that shipment by mail is entirely safe. In ordering **Farmogerm** be sure and state what kind of crop you wish to use it on, for each leguminous crop has its own special variety of bacteria. The bacteria for Alfalfa is worthless on Vetch and the bacteria for peas or beans would be worthless for Alfalfa, so be sure and state what you intend to use it on. Do not ask us to send you split quantities. These bottles of **Farmogerm** are put up in laboratories (acre bottles) and we cannot divide, mix or change them. Price is \$2.00 per acre bottle, postpaid. We have **Farmogerm** for **Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, White Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Soy or Soja Beans, Canada Field Peas, Vetch and Peanuts**. Can also supply a mixed culture for garden peas and beans to plant about 400 feet of row for **50 cents**, postpaid.

Cultivation of Crops Before Planting

While it's unusual, we do not think it out of place to talk to the hundreds of thousands to whom this catalogue goes, on subjects that have a direct bearing on the success of farm and garden crops.

The more we come in contact with farming and gardening by others; the more we farm ourselves, the more we are impressed with the necessity for more and better cultivation before the crops are planted.

Some one remarked to us a while ago that proper preparation was half the crop. That's true. If anything it is more than half the crop. The great trouble is the difference of opinion as to what is sufficient or right preparation.

The South, as a whole and the cotton region especially, has two distinct troubles that are closely related, low or small yield per acre and a "run down" condition of the soil, more often expressed as "wore out."

Now, we want to protest against applying the term "wore out" to the clay soils of the South. It is true that they are "run down," are not in condition to produce maximum crops, just as human beings get "run down" when they violate nature's laws and as a result can't work to full capacity.

Our lands are not "wore out," although it is true that a great part of the fertility of the first few inches has washed away under our bad system of cultivation.

Down below the surface that has barely been stirred by "Boy Dixies" and "scooters" there is soil, reachable with two to four horse plows, containing thousands upon thousands of pounds of plant food, phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. It has never been even touched, the roots of our summer growing crops of cotton, corn, etc., never penetrating the subsoil. This vast store of plant food is down there waiting for you and for us to make use of it if we will. It's down there, locked in the subsoil, and there it is going to stay until that subsoil is loosened up so that rain and air can penetrate and through chemical action make this store of plant food available for the growing crops.

Do not misunderstand us. We are the last people on earth to advocate turning a stiff clay subsoil up to bake in the sun in the spring, although turning up subsoil in the fall so that it can freeze during the winter will help, rather than injure.

We believe above all things in fall and early winter plowing, deep, and by deep we mean not less than ten inches actual measurement, not guess work. Our own rule is to go down twelve inches and more wherever possible. It is that kind of plowing that pays on your next year's crop. Now this does not necessarily mean turning over ten to twelve inches of dirt. It does mean turning six to eight inches of it, and then running a subsoiler four to six inches deep down in the bottom of the furrow.

If you can't plow over four to six inches deep in the fall or early winter, do not plow at all in the fall. Shallow broken land will run together worse in winter rains than if you let it lay over until spring. If plowed ten inches or more deep before the winter rains, your soil won't run together, and will be soft and mellow the following spring.

Deep plowing calls for mule power, something the majority of small farmers are short on. If you are short of power try and get up a "deep plowing" club in your neighborhood and cooperate with each other in getting your farms plowed deep. You can jointly buy the necessary large plows and consolidate all your mule power (four or six), and before the rains set in all those farms will be plowed as they never were before.

We have watched this deep fall and winter plowing closely, and it is our observation based on our own farms that wherever cotton or corn was planted on land broken twelve inches deep it has never suffered materially in the worst drought we have experienced. Once the water from the winter rains gets stored below and the cotton and corn roots reach down to it you need not be afraid of drought so long as a light surface cultivation is kept up.

Unless the land is broken ten to twelve inches deep, you can't store up water from the winter rains. Ordinarily our soils in the hill and rolling sections of the South shed these winter rains like a duck's back and the water your crops will need next summer passes on down the creeks and rivers to the Gulf or Atlantic Ocean, lost to you forever. You need and we need to save that winter rainfall. We are doing it, are you?

Another point about this deep plowing. There is so much said about our inability to use the better grades of farm machinery, especially riding plows and cultivators on account of the terraces and gullies. What makes these gullies? Why are our fields cut up with terraces? Isn't it a fact that it's the water running off that's the cause of them? Terracing is like giving medicine to a sick man, but it is the wrong remedy. The sickness should be prevented instead of cured. It's the lack of deep fall or early winter plowing, or the lack of a winter cover crop to obstruct the flow of water that gullies these hills and slopes. Once get these lands broke twelve inches deep, you can do away with four out of five terraces, new gullies will not form and while you are doing that work you are laying a sure foundation for a successful crop the next summer.

The right time to plow for cotton and corn is this fall and winter. A plow should never go in either one of these crops after the seed is planted. After the crop is up the harrow and the cultivator are the only horse tools to use, and they are all that's necessary if you have done most of the cultivation before the crop was planted, the deep plowing done during the cool months of fall and winter instead of under the burning sun of summer.

It will soon be planting time for the small grains, wheat, oats, rye, etc., as well as for vetch, the grasses and clovers. All of these are comparatively small seeds. Outside of the oats drilled in between the cotton rows the most of these are planted on land where peas, sorghum, corn or some similar crop has been grown. When the land is broken in the fall it is very apt to be lumpy and full of stubble. At the same time Mr. Farmer is mighty anxious to get the seed planted and at least three times out of four that seed goes in before the ground is right for it. Just remember one thing, the plowing and harrowing you give that land before you plant is all that it is going to get. You must do all your cultivation before these crops are planted and that cultivation must be good or you won't have successful crops. Don't be afraid to run the disc harrow or cutaway over it a few times more than you ordinarily would. Grind up all those clods and that stubble. What show has a small plant like clover or oats or wheat got in attempting to push through one of those clods or around it? Is it any wonder stands are poor when the field is full of lumps and stubble? It's a great deal better to delay planting grain from two weeks to a month, rather than put the seed in poorly prepared ground. The nearer the looseness and fineness of an ash-heap you get your seed bed for grain, grass, or clovers in the fall the surer you will be of a successful, heavy yield next spring.

No matter whether it be for grain, for cotton or for corn. Do most of your cultivation in the fall by thorough preparation before the crop is planted. It's the difference between successful, profitable farming and just "cropping."

SOUTHERN RURALIST

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WHAT FARMERS ARE DOING Ideas Being Intelligently Applied on Many Good Farms

GREAT IS THE DUST MULCH

I want to tell you of my experience on this old run-down land, where the former owner says he was starved out, and predicted the same fate for us, as soon as the money we brought with us gave out.

The year before we began here a certain tract produced about three bushels per acre of nubbins; barely a good ear in the patch. I broke deep, prepared well, planted in furrow, covered with hoe, leaving slightly below the level, cultivated frequently, shallow, levels plowed five times with Southern Belle one-horse cultivator. I then made a one-horse weeder of two by four stuff, in an A-shape, putting in 36 teeth of 40-peany nails, extending through two and a half inches. I ran this in the middles for the first working each week for four weeks, keeping a dust mulch one to two inches deep all through a very severe drought. The land held moisture finely. The soil two inches below the surface would "ball" by pressure in the hand at any time during the drought, while some I examined, which was bedded and ridge-cultivated, was so dry that not a sign of moisture showed till you went down eight inches and then it would not ball.

My corn stayed green to the lower blades till the grain matured, and by actual measurement of land and corn, I made 21½ bushels of corn per acre without fertilizer, while some, on which I put a small quantity of stable manure near each hill at time of planting, made 26 bushels per acre. So you can see that the extra preparation and cultivation I gave—more than was given the year before—produced over 18 bushels per acre additional. While the former year gave two bushels per acre (one-third off for the land rent), for breaking, planting, seed and three plowings, and only one bushel per acre rent, my plan gave seven bushels rent and twelve bushels per acre net for two extra plowings, and four weedings, which took two and a half hours work for each plowing, and one hour for each weeding, or twelve bushels of corn for nine hours work per acre. Did it pay?

At the proper time I may tell you

what I am doing with this same tract this year after fall breaking and subsoiling.

At the risk of being prosy, I wish to add that while I take seven of what are regarded as the leading farm papers, I get more actual benefit from the *Southern Ruralist* than from all the others, because it gives me the actual work of so many real, every-day working farmers. Sometimes their accounts of failures are as beneficial to me as their success, as it saves me from making the same mistake.

Springhill, La.

W. W. ANDERSON.

I am now sowing peas in wheat stubble; will cut them for hay this fall, then turn the stubble with two-horse turn plow. In the spring will broadcast manure, disk, and sow early oats; when the oats are cut the last of May, I will plow in more manure and plant to corn.

I will lay by the corn with peas and turn again in the fall.

Spread your manure; plow deep; disk; plant and continually cultivate your corn or cotton, and sow peas! Then sow some more.

I have a 500-pound Duroc Jersey-Berkshire sow which brings two litters

A RECORD WITH CORN

One year ago, last May, I bought my little farm of ten acres here at the foot of picturesque Lost Mountain, Ga.

I am city bred, have had no previous experience in practical farming, and have acquired my knowledge from reading and studying agricultural papers and magazines. Chief among all, I am indebted to the *Southern Ruralist* for my success in raising corn and my interest in this particular crop.

I am only a one-mule farmer. Nevertheless, as I believe in deep plowing at the proper time, I broke my land last fall to an average depth of 12 inches with a one-horse turner, and sowed land to oats as a cover crop.

This spring, beginning of March, I turned under oats, and after harrowing land thoroughly both ways and dragging same I laid off rows 5 1-2 feet wide with small sweep, plowing as deep as my mule could pull. I then planted three acres in Hastings' Prolific corn on March 24th, crossing with a spring tooth harrow. Corn was dropped, only one grain to the hill, one foot apart, as I wanted it to grow.

It came up fine, giving a perfect stand. April 6th I cultivated ground with spring tooth harrow, bearing down on it and going as deep as possible, killing all sprouting weeds; repeated on April 13th. April 24th we had remarkably cold weather, with snow during the night, four inches deep, and a freezing wind.

At first I thought that my plants would be killed, but with the exception of about 200 hills which had to be replanted the corn bore up well.

My 3d corn received first hoeing. This was done thoroughly, removing every particle of grass or weeds in the rows and pulverizing all clods and making rows smooth and level. (I must mention here that corn was planted in a water furrow.) Same day middles were harrowed again with spring tooth cultivator, and left smooth, weedless and covered with a fine two to three inch thick mulch.

May 13th the corn was both hoed and middles harrowed out. May 20th I went over middles again with cultivator. May 27th, I applied 300 pounds 10-2-4 as side



Bearded Wheat, Grown on Farm of H. D. Randall, Lawtey, Fla.

PEAS AND MORE PEAS

Land which formerly yielded 20 bushels of corn and a half bale of cotton to the acre, now yields 100 bushels corn, two bales of cotton, or 40 bushels wheat. I attribute my success with this land to planting cowpeas, and keeping up a proper rotation.

When laying by my corn I sow peas. When laying by cotton I sow the early black pea, and before frost have two things to pick off the same land, thereby increasing the profits and improving the land at the same time.

of pigs every year. These pigs are always fine specimens and bring \$10 a pair. She averages about ten to the litter; two litters a year are worth \$100 total value, and the feeding expense is very small compared with what the pigs are worth. I feed the pigs skum milk and middlings, and the sow a mixed ration.

Am cultivating all my crops as rapidly as possible now. It is much easier to cultivate a crop when you keep killing the small grass, weeds, etc., all the time. Once let the grass get to pushing you, and it will keep you "rattled" all summer.

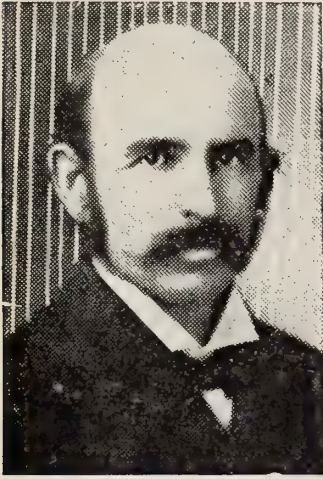
Marietta, S. C.

J. M. GWIN.

Over 125,000 Copies Twice a Month

The Southern Ruralist

And The Men
Who Make It.



F. J. MERRIAM, Editor and Publisher

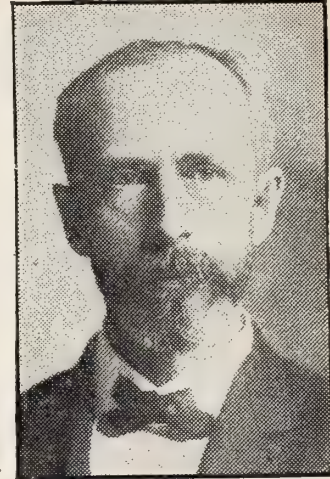
There are many agricultural papers in the South but there is one of them that towers head and shoulders above all the others in practical value to Southern farmers. That one is the Southern Ruralist published in Atlanta. On the opposite page is shown the first page of an issue of the Ruralist (less than one-half actual size). It is published twice every month (1st and 15th), contains from 24 to 48 pages each time and is chuck full of practical farm information of the very best kind.

With all due respect to the agricultural papers of the country as a whole there is a great deal of rot and impractical nonsense printed in them, much of it absolutely misleading to our Southern farmers. This is not intentional but it is a fact that too many agricultural editors know mighty little about farming and their papers show it.

The Southern Ruralist is not a paper of that kind, for if there is one thing that stands out clear and distinct in the Ruralist it is the plain common horse sense shown in the editing and the care taken to print nothing in the way of agricultural or farm information that is not practical or that would be misleading in any way to Southern farmers.

Mr. F. J. Merriam and Dr. H. E. Stockbridge whose faces are shown here, are above all things practical, yet up-to-date Georgia farmers. They are not city men. When they write anything about farming in the South they are writing from their own experience and observation. What they know and say goes to and helps more than 125,000 Southern farmers and gardeners twice every month. If you are already a reader of the Ruralist you know that every word we say on this page is true. You know the Ruralist is above all things practical and that it is written from the viewpoint of an actual farmer.

No farmer can read the Ruralist for three months and truthfully say that he has not been helped. It helps us. We get something of value from every single issue. We are anxious for you to have it to help you for the next twelve months.



H. E. STOCKBRIDGE, Agr. Editor

The Ruralist Farm Of over 200 acres is really a trial farm for the benefit of Ruralist readers. Both truck and general farming are carried on there and hundreds of experiments in varieties, crops, fertilizing, cultivation methods, farm implements, live stock and dairying are made. Mr. Merriam tells all about these from time to time in the Ruralist. Some of them are successes, some of them failures. You are told of both through the Ruralist but you are never advised to do anything until it has been "tried out" on the Ruralist Farm. Ruralist advice is always based on knowledge, not theory. Ruralist readers get real actual tried out and proven facts.

A Man of Great Experience As the owner of a large plantation in Sumter County, Georgia, Dr. Stockbridge, the agricultural editor of the Ruralist has had plenty of cotton belt experience. As a man of both scientific and practical attainments he has both a national and international experience, his work as a director of the Florida Experiment Station and organizer of the North Dakota State Experimental Station and the Japanese Agricultural Department stamping him as a man of exceptional ability. He is a most popular speaker at Farmer's Institutes. He writes exactly as he talks, straight to the point, presenting the scientific truths of agriculture in simple, plain language, easily understood by all who read.

What Our Farmers Are Actually Doing

Every department of farm work and life is covered by the Ruralist. With C. L. Willoughby, Manager of the Ferncrest Dairy Farm, Sandersville, Ga., editing the Live Stock and Dairy Department; Prof. T. H. McHatton, of the State College of Agriculture of Georgia, the Horticultural Department; Dr. C. A. Cary, Veterinarian of the Alabama Experiment Station, telling how to handle and cure diseased or injured live stock of all kinds; F. J. Marshall, the noted poultryman, looking after the poultry interests, etc., it looks as if the field was pretty well covered. To us, however, the most interesting articles in the Ruralist are those in the issues coming out the 15th of each month under the head of "What Farmers Are Doing." Under this head, farmers from every Southern State tell the readers of the Ruralist just what they are doing on their farms and how they do it. With all due respect to Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge

those articles by farmers themselves are the most interesting and valuable that appear in the Ruralist. They give the actual experience of the man right on the ground day in and day out, the "one horse" farmers as well as the large ones. On the opposite page one of these "What Farmers Are Doing" pages is shown.

We think we know something about farming ourselves and the Hastings' Farm of over 3,000 acres is somewhat of a farm but not an issue of the Ruralist comes out that we don't learn something from it. We are always willing to learn something about farming and it's just as valuable to us from the pages of an agricultural paper as by word of mouth from one of our neighbors.

No farmer can afford to be without an agricultural paper and the Southern Ruralist is the best of all of them for the Southern farmer.

The Ruralist Cannot Be Given As A Premium

As thousands of our customers know, we used to give a year's subscription to the Ruralist as a premium on an order for seeds to the amount of one dollar or over. We cannot give the Ruralist as a free premium any longer.

Early in the year the United States Postoffice Department ruled that subscriptions of that character were illegal under postoffice regulations; that to be entitled to carriage through the mails the reader to whom the paper goes must actually pay at least a certain percent of the published subscription price, which in the case of the Ruralist is 25 cents. This ruling applies to every paper and magazine in the United States.

We did not stop giving you the Ruralist as a premium because we

wanted to but because we had to, under the ruling of the United States Postoffice Department. Under this order however we can furnish you the Ruralist for 25 cents per year, practically 1 cent per copy, the whole year costing you less than two pounds of cotton, or a half bushel of oats, or a little over a peck of corn or a dozen eggs. Every one to whom this catalogue goes can certainly afford to spend 25 cents a year for a paper like the Ruralist. Tens of thousands of our customers sent in 25 cents with their order last spring. If you have not already sent us your subscription do so this summer and fall. Remember, it's guaranteed you. Read our "Money Back" offer below.

"HALF-PRICE" and "MONEY BACK" OFFER

The regular subscription price of the Southern Ruralist is now 50 cents per year. Through a special agency arrangement we are able to offer it to you for half price, 25 cents per year. We want every Hastings' seed buyer to have the Southern Ruralist for the next year simply because we know it will be worth many dollars to you in your farm work. Let no one say that he "can't afford" it. At our special half price offer the whole cost for one year is less than the value of 2 pounds of cotton, or about the value of a peck of corn. We are so sure that you will be satisfied with the Ruralist that we hereby agree that if you will send us 25 cents along with your seed order for the paper one year we will send you your money back at the end of 3 months and have your paper stopped if you write us that you are not satisfied that you are getting full value for your money and more.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the Ruralist. Every issue of the 24 during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, exactly half price, with an absolute positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the Ruralist for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

The Summer and Fall Garden

Most of our people seem to feel that they have done their duty when they have made garden in the spring, apparently forgetting that many of the vegetables planted during the spring months are quick maturing, soon reach maturity and are used up and nothing is put in to take their place. Others think that a turnip patch fills the bill for summer and fall planting and let it go at that. As a matter of fact, in most parts of the South continuous gardening or rather a continuous supply from the garden is a possibility the year round.

Several years ago one of the Atlanta papers used to publish a monthly crop report from each county in the State and along about June or July almost every county would report "gardens failing." Now gardens "dry up" in June or July most frequently because people stop working them, let the ground get hard and crusty. They "fail" both from this cause and for the reason that people don't plant something else to take the place of the vegetables already used up. As a matter of fact that garden ground ought to be kept busy the year round and some of the most profitable gardening of the year can be done during the fall.

YOU CAN HAVE A GOOD ONE IN YOUR OWN STATE

Beans Bush varieties can be planted in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, also in North and South Carolina up to August 15th; in the southern half of these States named up to September 1st. Pole snap varieties like Old Homestead, also the pole and bush limas can be planted in the southern half up to August 15th. In Florida plant all kinds during August; the bush varieties during September and in South Florida beans can be planted with more or less safety during all the fall months.

Beets The turnip-shaped varieties such as **Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip**, **Eclipse**, **Crimson King** can be planted in August in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Carolinas during August and first half of September. In the southern half of these States beet planting can continue until about October 15th. In Florida, Southwest Texas and many of the more protected Gulf Coast sections the plantings of beets may be continued during all of the fall and winter months. Beets are semi-hardy and will stand heavy frosts without serious injury. In Florida beets should be planted October, November and December.

Cauliflower Planting of cauliflower is not advised during the fall months except in Florida, Southwest Texas and well protected spots along the Gulf Coast. Seed had best be sown in late September or October for maturing in early spring months. Cauliflower will not stand heat and to be successful must be matured not later than April 1st in those sections. The same is true of Broccoli, which resembles cauliflower closely.

Cabbage In the lower South, Florida, Southwest Texas and the Gulf Coast sections this is the most important fall sown vegetable crop. Early varieties such as the **Wakefields** can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and the Carolinas in August for maturing before cold weather comes. In the southern half of these States plantings may be made in September and October of the later varieties, **Surehead**, **Sure Crop**, **Centennial**, **Late Flat Dutch**, **Florida Drumhead** for maturing during the late winter months. In Florida, the immediate Gulf Coast section and Southwest Texas, the bulk of the seed planting should be during the month of October for March and April maturity. Cabbage is a half hardy vegetable and will stand considerable cold without serious injury, except when "in bud" that is the beginning of the formation of the head. If frozen at that time it is apt to run to seed without forming heads.

Carrots Suitable for August plantings in the northern half of the South, for September planting in the southern half. For Florida, Southwest Texas and close to the Gulf, plantings may be made almost any time up to December. The carrot is a vegetable that should be more largely planted in the South in the fall as well as in the spring.

Celery We do not advise the planting of Celery in the fall except in Florida, Southwest Texas and in sheltered spots along the Gulf. In that section August and September plantings are the most desirable for March and April maturity.

Cucumber While looked on as an almost strictly spring vegetable it can be planted in August and early September for quick maturity along the Gulf Coast and in Florida. Limited areas of this are found profitable in South Florida for shipment North.

Eggplant Not advised for planting in the fall except in South Florida. July and August plantings will mature in that State in about 110 days and like Cucumbers limited areas are found profitable for shipment from South Florida during the winter months.

Kale or Borecole The most delicately flavored of all the cabbage family yet entirely hardy in all parts of the South in any average winter. In the north half of the South September and October sowings are the best. In Florida and Gulf Coast sections plant up to January 1st. Kale should be in every garden in the South for winter and spring greens.

With the wide range of conditions of temperature and date of killing frost it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule as to when and what to plant in the fall and the schedule given below in the various States is to be considered only as a general guide.

We would emphasize here as to garden work what we stated as to farm work on page 17—be sure and give thorough preparation before planting. It saves work later and practically insures success where with indifferent or careless preparation success would be doubtful.

Below, we give an outline of garden work in the different States for the months, August to December, so far as it can be given. It is really surprising how many vegetables can be grown even in the central South from late summer and fall planting. Market gardeners plant something every month in the year even as far north as Atlanta and this should be a guide to those who think that gardening is something to be done only in the spring months.

Lettuce One of the most widely grown and largely planted of the "salad" vegetables. Requires rich or well manured soil and plenty of moisture for quick growth. In northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and the Carolinas sowings of lettuce can be made during August and up to September 15th. In the southern half these can be continued up to October 1st. In Florida, Southwest Texas and protected Gulf Coast points plantings may be continued all through the fall and winter, although the best months are October and November. Where the garden has cold frames or protected beds lettuce can be planted during all the fall months in the northern districts.

Mustard Largely planted in family gardens in both fall and spring. In the more northern sections of the South, August, September and October sowings are best. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections October sowings are the best, although in Florida continuous sowings can be made October to February.

Onions Plant sets of the hardy varieties (yellow Danvers and Silverskin) in the northern half in September and October; in the southern half plant from September to December. In the southern half, also Florida and Southwest Texas plant seed of the Bermuda during October. Sets of all the onions can be planted all through the fall in that section but the Bermuda varieties from seed is preferable.

Garden or English Peas Extra earlies such as **John L.** and **Alaska** can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana in August; in the southern half plantings of them can be made as late as September 15th. In Florida, South Texas and near the Gulf plantings can be made both of the extra earlies and second earlies such as **Home Delight** and **Bliss' Everbearing** almost any time during the fall and winter months. Peas are fairly hardy except when in bloom.

Radishes In the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and both the Carolinas succession plantings of radishes may be made every ten days to two weeks from August 15th to October 15th. In the southern half of those States, also Florida, plantings may begin in September and continue at intervals all through the fall months. Good or well fertilized soil with sufficient moisture to insure quick growth is necessary to make crisp, tender radishes.

Squash We would not advise planting this in the northern half of this general district except between August 1st and 15th. In the southern half plantings can be made up to September 1st. In South Florida the bush squashes can be planted almost at pleasure any time during the fall months.

Spinach Most of our Southern people like "greens" during winter and spring and for this purpose there is nothing better than spinach. The seed does not germinate freely in warm weather so that planting should be deferred until weather cools down. It is perfectly hardy, standing any ordinary winter weather, making growth all through the winter and spring. For Florida and Gulf Coast sections November and December plantings are best.

Turnips This is the old standby in Southern fall gardens. In all the States except Florida, South Texas and immediate Gulf Coast sections the planting season opens with rutabagas in July and August, followed two to three weeks later with the bulb varieties of turnips such as **Purple Top Globe**, **Flat Dutch**, **White Egg**, **Purple Top Flr** etc., followed in September and October with the "salad" varieties like **Seven Top** and **Southern Prize**.

100-Bushel Oats

For several years Mr. Thos. G. Scott, Forsyth, Ga., has grown Appler Seed Oats for us. Last year we persuaded him to change his growing contract with us to our "100-Bushel." At the end of harvest, Mr. Scott writes us as follows: "Am well pleased with the '100-Bushel' Oat. My average yield per acre will be away ahead of anything I have had before." We feel complimented. Mr. Scott is one of the most progressive middle Georgia farmers and a noted oat grower.

Special Seeds for Summer and Fall

Hastings' Right Varieties of Right Quality at Right Prices

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure and Give Your Name, Post-office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Address.

Seeds Postpaid by Mail Remember that the prices given in this list include delivery of all seeds by packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, pint or quart, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only except cauliflower in ounces (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select 25 cents' worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices of which are net.

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seeds amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of post-office or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices may be deducted from the amount of the order.

Stamps On orders of seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper if possible, to prevent them sticking together or to the order.

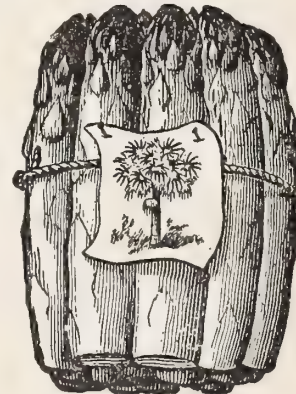
Special Express Rates We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds we can, in most cases, ship by express cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10 or 15 pound shipment, making a charge of 70 cents for a point when shipment is handled by two different express companies.

About Warranty H. G. Hastings & Co. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides the seed that it is impossible to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to the methods of planting, cultivation and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot and will not accept. **No responsible seedsman gives any warranty.**

Palmetto Asparagus Seed The Palmetto, while an old variety, is beyond question the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown in either fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When up well, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting, put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on them. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and stronger in growth than many of the later introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots You save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid, large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this fall in the lower South and save 6 months' time. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, 85c; \$1.50 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$5; per 10,000, \$45. Roots ready about November 1st. Orders booked now.

French Globe Artichoke A vegetable little known or liked by Americans, but highly prized by the French and Italians. This variety is for table use only. Best imported French seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00.



Palmetto Asparagus

BUSH OR BUNCH BEANS

For Late Summer and Fall Plantings



Hastings' Excelsior Refugee Beans

Culture If you don't plant beans in late summer and fall you lose a good part of the "bean season." Beans can be planted all through the summer in the Central South up to September with safety. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections they can be planted still later. Late summer and fall plantings often yield heaviest crops. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, drop a bean every 3 or 4 inches, covering about 2 inches. Keep soil stirred frequently and when about to blossom draw the earth up close around stem.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee Beans For late summer and fall planting there is no better bean than our Excelsior Refugee, where earliness of maturity, heaviness in bearing and resistance to hot summer sun is wanted. For the home gardener it is all right, for the gardener for local markets or shipment North it is a money maker. It is a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer of medium sized, round, finely flavored green pods. No early variety equals it in ability to withstand either extremely wet or dry weather without injury. Holds pods well up off the ground. We can recommend it to you fully either for early or late plantings if you wish to combine sureness of crop, quality and quantity. Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Improved Round Pod Refugee or 1,000 Also known as "Brown to 1 Valentine." It is almost identical with our Excelsior Refugee except that it is 10 days to two weeks later in bearing. An immensely heavy yielder of round green pods of fine quality. Especially resistant to drought, cold and unfavorable growing conditions. Very largely used by market gardeners, both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not Prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

FULL STANDS In summer require most vital seeds. You need them, we have them on hand.

Hastings' Early Valentine Wax

Our extra early Valentine Bean, with purely round wax pods. Grows 15 inches high, with strong, sturdy stalks and plenty of foliage. Has produced well grown pods in 37 days from planting, and is one of the earliest wax beans grown. Pods meaty and almost a stringless; free from rust; holds a long time without becoming tough and is very productive, something unusual for an extra early variety. If you want a first-class wax bean for either home use or market we can recommend this variety without reserve. It will give you entire satisfaction. Crop short this year; stock limited. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Davis' White Wax An immensely productive market gardener's variety bearing large, handsome, almost straight pods 5 to 6 inches in length. Pods rather thin, tough and stringy when full grown. Its value in the home garden is only that of a shell bean. The seed being white, makes it a good shell bean for winter use. In shipment it holds up splendidly, and it sells on its handsome appearance. In quality for eating as a snap it is one of the poorest. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

Extra Early Black Valentine

This new bean is steadily making its way into favor as a market bean for the shipper, many shippers preferring it to the Red Valentine on account of its greater hardness and resistance to bad weather conditions. It's extra early, a heavy bearer and a No. 1 shipper to Northern markets. Equally good for home gardens, especially so for Florida and Gulf Coast sections in the late summer and fall. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.



Stringless Green Pod (Natural Size)



Hastings' Early Valentine Wax Beans

HASTINGS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Our absolutely stringless, green, round-podded bean, stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until they are full grown and ready to dry up. It surpasses all other beans in crisp, tender qualities and fine flavor. It makes a beautiful appearance with its long, smooth, green pods, the natural size of which is shown in our illustration on this page. It is very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, and comes into bearing before Red Valentine, and continues to produce long after other varieties have gone, the pods retaining their superb eating and stringless qualities to the last. Of greatest value to those with the family garden, who desire to combine quality with the heaviest production. Tests of it all over the South during the past years have shown its great superiority in every respect. We recommend it to everyone who plants beans in the South. It is one of the best green-podded bush beans that you can plant. Packet, 10c.; 1/2 pint, 15c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 45c.; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine Beans (Round Podded)

The old standard green podded bush bean for both market and home gardens in the South. It's an all right bean when the seed stock of it is right, and ours is just right. Fine, meaty round pod. Very vigorous, early and prolific, uniform in ripening. A profitable variety to grow. Look out for the cheap seed of Valentine on the market that makes flat, shucky pods. You can't get inferior beans from Hastings', you might get them elsewhere. Ours are just what you want if you plant the Red Valentine. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean Plant a pint or a quart of these in July or August and save buying "white" or "navy" beans at the store next winter. Can be used for a "snap" bean if desired. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50.

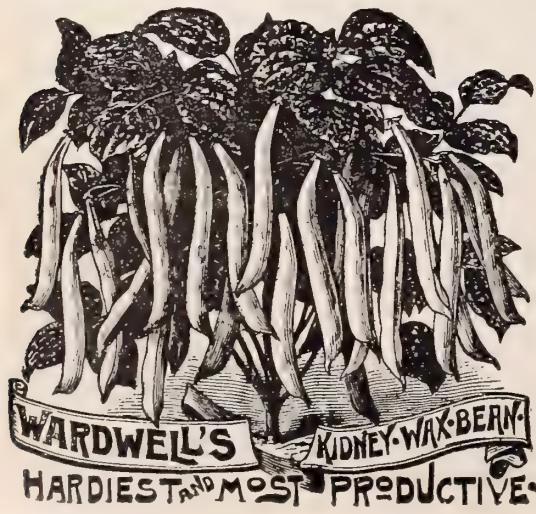
Wardwell's Kidney Wax The most popular wax bean in the South for either market or home use. An extra early, maturing in five to six weeks with favorable weather. A strong, vigorous grower, producing a heavy crop of long, showy pods of a beautiful waxy appearance, and is remarkably free from "rust" under the most trying conditions of growth. It is tender and of fine flavor. In shipping it stands up much better than most shipping varieties, reaching market in splendid condition, and is found especially valuable on that account by shippers and market gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; prepaid. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Round Pod Kidney Wax Has all the good qualities of the Wardwell's, from which it is a selection, but has entirely round pods, which are fine for home use and hold up splendidly in shipping. Early and productive. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Rust Proof Golden Wax The very best variety of Golden Wax. We have sold this variety for twelve years, and it pleases all who buy it. A strong grower. Pods long, almost straight, much fleshier than the "Improved Golden Wax." It is "rust-proof" to a remarkable degree. For summer and early fall planting it is unexcelled. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cts.; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.

FALL BEANS

from late plantings pay well for the little time and trouble necessary.



New Hodson Wax Bean

This new bush wax variety is becoming very popular, especially so with Florida shippers. A strong, vigorous grower, with tough, healthy foliage. The pods are about six inches in length, nearly straight, thick, flat and meaty, very tender and of excellent quality. It is neither extra early nor very late in season, but a good medium. Our grower says of it: "This has special merit." Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder

Prolific German Black Wax

We have secured from one of our bean growers an extra prolific strain of that old favorite, the German Black Wax; larger, a better grower and a much heavier bearer than the old variety. Crop of German Wax very short. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

Hastings' Best 4 Bean Collection

Four of our best beans for fall plantings in home gardens in the South are our Stringless Green Pod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Old Homestead or Texas Prolific Pole Bean and Jackson Wonder Bush Lima. We will send you by mail one 10 cent packet of each of these 4 varieties postpaid for 25 cents.

Pole Beans in the Fall

Most gardeners have the idea that it is unseasonable to plant pole, snap and lima beans in late summer and fall. This is a great mistake. Planted during July and early August in good garden soil they bear quickly and the vines are loaded until frost kills them. Try a late planting of them this summer.

Florida Butter Bean The only sure bearing pole lima bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting until nights get cool before it "sets" beans. Makes fine on poor land, begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butter beans for summer and fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid, Peck, \$2.00, not prepaid.



Florida Butter Bean

Small White Lima } Small Lima (Sieva)—The climbing small Lima. Pkt., 10c.; ½ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid.
Large White Lima } The true large Lima Pole Bean. Pkt., 10c.; ½ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid.

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder

Several years' careful tests convince us that these three names all belong to the same bean, and henceforth we shall catalogue them as such. It is undoubtedly the most profitable pole green snap bean that can be grown, when planted from the middle of April to the middle of August. Vines grow off rapidly, become very rank, and would reach a height of 20 feet if properly supported. Commences bearing in 50 to 60 days, and if closely picked, will continue to frost. Pods are round, green, and grow 6 to 12 inches long. They are well rounded out, meaty, tender, and stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck measure full often being picked from a single vine, our illustration giving you a good idea of its productiveness. If you have never grown it, try it now. You will be more than pleased with it. Here in the South with our long seasons, a pole bean like this is very profitable. Look out in buying seed of this variety, however. Hundreds of bushels of the short, tough, "shucky" Southern Prolific have been sold under this name in recent years, and are being offered this year. The appearance of the seed is almost identical. We have the true and genuine stock which will please you. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid, Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.

Southern Creasback Fine for Shell Beans for Use all Winter. Also known as "Fat Horse" bean. A splendid variety to use as a "cornfield bean." Strong grower and heavy bearer. Pods tender when small, but as they get full grown become tough and stringy. Beans are pure white and excellent for shell beans for winter use. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents. Peck, \$1.50.

If Poles Are Scarce Plant Bush Limas

JACKSON WONDER BEAN—Most prolific bush lima grown. Brown seeded. Originated in Cobb County, Georgia, and is fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in the driest weather and is almost drought proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home garden ever made. Can be obtained only of us. Pkt., 10c.; ½ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; quart, 50c.; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00.

HENDERSON BUSH LIMA—Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded varieties, being a true bush form of the Small Lima or "Sieva." Is early, beginning to bear in about 60 days from planting. One of the most popular varieties. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.

BURPEE RUSH LIMA—True bush form of the large White Lima, extra large bean. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$2.00.

Hastings' Garden Beet Seed

Our beet seed is the best that is grown. It costs us more to produce this high grade garden beet seed, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that every one of our customers gets the best, and our increased sales every year more than make up the difference. Every pound of our beet seed is grown from most carefully selected and transplanted roots. That's why our beet seed produce such smooth, shapely tender roots. Seed crop of beets very short, and prices higher than usual.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Sow thinly in the rows in this latitude from early spring up to August 15th, and later further South. In Florida, sow from September to December. The seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled after planting. When 2 to 3 inches high thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. The young plants are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. In light, sandy soil cover seed 2 inches; in stiff clay soil not over 1 inch.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Our most popular variety for home use and nearby markets. There are but few of our many thousands of customers who do not plant it and find that it gives perfect satisfaction. It is an improvement by our grower over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color is deep blood red. Of fine, even form, very uniform in growth, medium early and productive. Tender, entirely free from stringiness and very sweet. Good for either home or market use and a most valuable variety for succession sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$5.00.

Extra Early Egyptian An extra early market gardener's beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened turnip-shaped roots. When young the flesh is tender, but soon becomes stringy when old. Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; pound, 70c.; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

Hastings' Crimson King One of our introductions that is a favorite everywhere in the South, and is planted by thousands of our customers every year. Our illustration at the bottom of this page shows its shape and uniformity perfectly. It's early, being ready for use in favorable seasons in six weeks from time of planting. Of good size. Sweet, tender and free from stringiness, and good for all seasons. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 70 cts. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

Half-Long Blood Beet

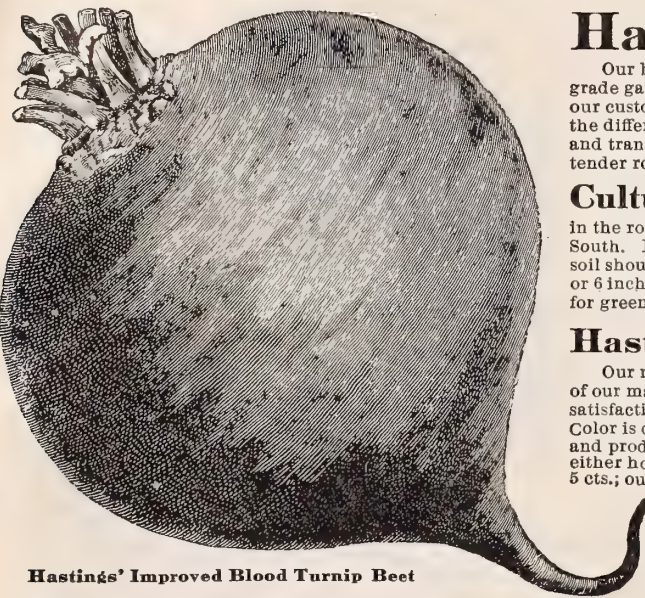
Another favorite for late use. It is intermediate in length between our Improved Blood Turnip Beet and the Long Smooth. In color it is a deep blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. In quality it is tender and sweet, and remains in good condition for several weeks after maturity. You will be pleased with it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Long Smooth Blood Beet

An old-time favorite in the South. Has long smooth, blood red roots, going well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and heat. A few of these ought to be in every garden for late use after other varieties are gone. Flesh very tender and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale

A beet grown for the leaves only. The mid rib of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus, the other portion is cooked and served like spinach. This does not make a good root. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.



Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet

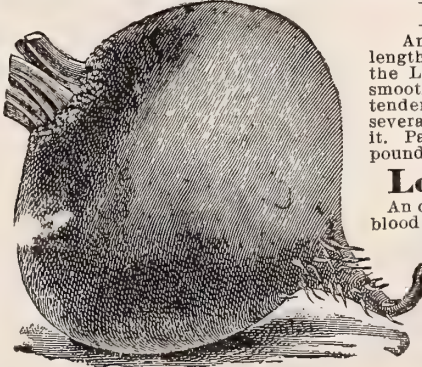
This variety has become very popular with many of our gardeners, both for shipment and nearby markets, many of them preferring it to Eclipse. It is certainly a splendid variety. Nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a dark blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Has small top and with favorable seasons can be used in six weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Gardeners, either for home use or market, will make no mistake in planting Lentz, if they want a first quality, extra early beet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents; pound, 70 cts.; postpaid. Ten lbs., not prepaid, \$5.

Extra Early Bassano

An extra early, almost flat variety of beet of the brightest table quality when young, but which becomes stringy and tough with age. It is distinct in appearance, having alternate rings of rose and flesh color regularly. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Bastian's Extra Early

An early, large size, turnip-shaped beet of the brightest red color, beautifully zoned with rings of lighter color. Profitable for either home or market use, and of the very best quality. An old favorite. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound 65 cents.



Lentz' Extra Early Beet

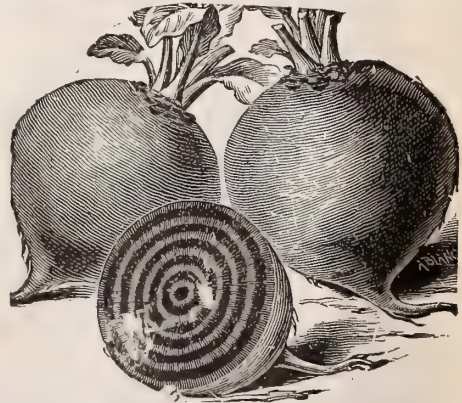
Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

A most popular market gardener's beet for the South, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Of remarkably fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top and a rapid grower. Color a deep blood red which it retains fully after being cooked. Quality extra fine, sweet and tender. A heavy cropper, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid. Ten lbs., not prepaid, \$5.00.

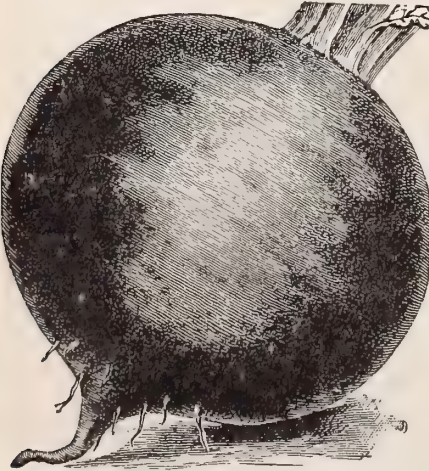
Yellow Turnip Beet

This is almost identical with our Improved Blood Turnip Beet, except in color, which is a deep yellow. Slices of this alternating with red beets make a pleasing show on the table. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.

Don't Put Off Ordering
Send your seed order now. The seed won't spoil, and you will be sure of having good seed to plant in season.



Hastings' Crimson King Beet



Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

Mangel and Sugar Beets for Stock Feed

The culture of root crops for stock food is neglected by most of our Southern farmers, and it is a farm crop that you will find very profitable. The Mangel and Sugar Beets and White Belgian Carrots are enormous yielders under good cultivation and they make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage during the winter months. When planted in the spring and allowed to grow all summer, the yield is enormous and the value of the crop is shown by the increased flow of milk and the improved condition of the animals. Have your ground deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. Sow seed in the spring in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and let grow until late fall. Use a naturally rich soil or else fertilize heavily to get profitable results. Both the Mangel and Sugar Beets are equally profitable for stock feeding. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants from one to ten pounds of seed each year, and they find that it pays them well.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel This is the largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangel varieties. Roots grow one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are usually two feet long and six inches in diameter. Skin is a dark red, flesh white with veined rings of pink. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

Large White French Sugar This is the largest and one of the best of the true sugar beets, and the rich content of sugar makes them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. The sugar content, when grown South, is not sufficiently great to make their culture profitable for manufacturing sugar (being less than 12 per cent.), but they are a profitable crop for stock feeding. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.



Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts Highly esteemed plant of the cabbage family. Splendid for the South. "Sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. Plants are hardy and live through winter in most parts of the South. Quality and flavor much improved by frost. Sow seed in July or August, and when plants are six inches high transplant to open ground like cabbage. A most desirable vegetable for the South and should be in every Southern home garden.

Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts—A variety producing compact "sprouts," of the most excellent quality. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Broccoli This vegetable is closely related to the cauliflower from which it is supposed to have come. Its culture is the same as the cauliflower, and in the Southern States it is a much surer header. There are many deterred from growing cauliflower by the high price of cauliflower seed. To these we recommend a trial of Broccoli. There are two varieties that do well in the South, the only difference being in the color of the heads.

White Cape—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Purple Cape—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.



Our Jumbo Mangel Beet

Do You Read the SOUTHERN RURALIST?

IF NOT, WHY NOT? SEE PAGES 18 AND 19

Will The Boy Stay On The Farm?

Do you know that is getting to be a mighty serious question in these United States of ours? Here in Atlanta we see these farm and small town boys drifting in by the thousands and it's the same way in other cities. Why do they come? It's certainly not to get away from hard work, for 99 out of a 100 of them have to put in more hard licks in the course of a year than they ever did back on the farm. This condition is not confined to Georgia or the South, it's a country wide movement and there must be some real sound reason for it.

Something happened out in Iowa that explains it in large degree.

Some 5 years ago the county school superintendent of an Iowa County had a list of questions sent out to the teachers in the country schools for the boys of a certain age to answer. In this list was one asking whether the boy intended to be a farmer when he grew up. Out of 164 replies from farm boys only 7 answered that they intended to stay and be farmers. The other 157 were all going to be lawyers or doctors or merchants or something else. Only 7 out of 164 had found farm life attractive enough to hold them.

Now this was before the day of Boys' Corn Clubs, and Farmers' Institutes and other farm educational movements, before the day of teaching the principles of plant growth and agriculture in the rural schools in that State.

Five years have passed. The principles of a genuine paying agriculture have been taught in the Iowa schools of that district. Boys' Corn Clubs, Institutes, Agricultural Trains, etc., have all had their part towards teaching the boys that farming is not necessarily daily drudgery but an honorable and profitable calling.

Now, note the difference. That same list of questions was sent out again to the same schools to be answered by boys of the same age as before and 174 replies were received. Out of that number 162 declared their intention to be farmers, leaving only 12 that wanted to be something else. Five years ago about 4 per cent. wanted to stay on the farm, now 93 per cent. want to be farmers. That's a mighty change in the feelings of the farm boy. He sees now that farm drudgery is unnecessary, that the farm can be made just as much of a pleasant, profitable business as anything in town and at a great deal less risk.

Now Iowa has nothing on Georgia or other Southern States so far as natural advantages are concerned, in fact the advantage is the other way. It's our own fault, ours and yours, that this section is so backward agriculturally.

Charity begins at home. So does better farming. The fall is the time for small grain crops, for deep plowing, for making a start in the direction of a kind of farming, profitable in itself for us grown folks, attractive to the boy as an honorable business. When he sees this kind of farming town and city will have no attraction for him.

Of the Greatest Importance to Every Fall Buyer of Cabbage Seed in the South

The Cabbage Seed Shortage

For the second year in succession the Southern cabbage grower who plants in late summer is confronted with a real serious shortage in American-grown cabbage seed—in fact it's an almost total lack of supply. The Northern seed houses report to us that they are sold out of American-grown cabbage seed, although most of them have plenty of European-grown seed, stock we would not dare handle in our trade in the South.

We have some 3,500 pounds of American-grown cabbage seed on hand and can fill orders for reasonable amounts except on **Hastings' Perfection**. On this variety we can not send you any until the new 1911 crop is ready, about September 1st. Our cabbage seed growers advise us that with favorable weather conditions they can turn us the new 1911 seed by September 1st. It may be a few days earlier or a few days later than September 1st. If you need cabbage seed for actual planting during July or August we will fill your order, except on **Hastings' Perfection**, but if you do not expect to plant cabbage until after September 1st, we would consider it a favor both to yourself and to us to either delay ordering cabbage seed until September 1st or else order cabbage seed with the other items with the understanding that we book the cabbage order and ship it immediately on arrival of the 1911 crop seed.

The situation is a very serious one. We positively will not send to our customers any of the cabbage seed grown in Europe. We want you to succeed with your cabbage crop, and for that reason we would ask you to delay cabbage orders as late as possible.

50,000 ACRES OF CABBAGE

are planted every year in the Southern States from **Hastings' Cabbage Seed**. The first year we were in business we didn't sell enough cabbage seed to plant 100 acres. The difference between the 100 acres then and the 50,000 acres now means only one thing, and that is that **Hastings' Cabbage Seed** makes good wherever it's planted in the South. Cabbage, more than almost any other crop, is dependent on the quality of the seed for success. No matter how good your soil; how well you cultivate or fertilize it, if the cabbage seed isn't the **right quality** you make a failure to a greater or less degree. You can't be too particular about the quality of the cabbage seed you plant, and if there is one thing that we are more careful about than any other it is with our cabbage seed crops. Every head that is planted out for seed purposes is carefully inspected by one of the great cabbage experts of the country and, unless it is right in every respect, it is not planted. Our first, last and all-the-time idea in cabbage seed is "**right quality**," and every buyer of **Hastings' Cabbage Seed** gets the very best seed that money and experience can produce. We have only one grade—the very best that can be grown—and the buyer of a 5 or 10-cent packet gets exactly the same quality as does the big trucker or market gardener buying in 50 to 100-pound lots. Cabbage is the most important of all the Southern vegetable crops. It's a standard crop on every truck farm and finds a place in almost every Southern home garden, and we can't impress on you too strongly, first, that you ought, if you want to be successful, to plant the best cabbage seed; and second, that **Hastings' Cabbage Seed** is just the quality to give you right results.

Mississippi Grows Some Cabbage Also

In a recent catalogue we printed an illustration of Mr. Noakes of Corpus Christi, Texas, and six heads of Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage, the six heads weighing 97½ lbs. This interested Mr. D. D. Cowan of Hancock Co., Miss., who sent us the photograph of what he did in Mississippi with the **Hastings' Cabbage Seed**. Mr. Cowan writes us that his crop of cabbage went through 2 months of severe drought and then made cabbage like this. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Noakes are both good truck farmers, and Texas and Mississippi are both mighty good States, but getting right down to bottom facts, all their work and intelligent efforts would have been lost if they had not had the right seed.

Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make a good, solid, saleable or eatable head of cabbage to every plant when treated right in any of the Southern States. It's not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage; it's largely a question of right seed, and right cabbage seed is not on sale at country stores or in commission boxes. Most of the failures on cabbage in the South come where seed is bought from merchants and small stores.



William Murdock Cowan and Four Heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown at Caesar, Hancock Co., Miss. Weight of Cabbage 50 Pounds

HASTINGS' "PREMIER" CABBAGE SEED

It will ALWAYS "Head Up" for You all Right

Every pound of every variety of cabbage seed sold by us is what is known as "Premier Brand" seed. Eleven years ago we began special work in cabbage seed with the end in view to get quality in cabbage seed superior to that sold by any one. We succeeded and named our cabbage seed "Premier Brand" Stock. It was first in quality then and it's first in quality now. We except no seed house when we say that we have the best and most carefully grown cabbage seed in this country. Every pound of it is strictly pure American-grown stock. Every ounce of it is grown from heads that are inspected and passed on by the greatest cabbage expert in this country. Every head passes under his inspection, and has to be practically perfect before it is replanted to produce the seed for us. In a nutshell that's why Hastings' Cabbage Seed is superior to that of houses that charge often \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pound. It couldn't be better if we had charged you \$10.00 per pound.



A single head of Hastings' famous "ALL-HEAD EARLY," grown near Atlanta, Ga., by a market gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed. You can do likewise with Hastings' Seed

"PREMIER BRAND"

Remember, every packet, ounce or pound of Cabbage Seed sent out by us of every variety is "Premier Brand" Seed, the very best that can be grown :: :: ::

ALL-HEAD EARLY

Hastings' "All-Head Early" is the finest in existence for a medium-sized, flat, early cabbage. See the picture (on this page), reproduced from a photograph of a single head of "All-Head Early" grown by one of the market gardeners near Atlanta. We think you will agree with us that it's a cabbage that's hard to beat. It's an extra early flat head variety. It's a sure header with half a chance; well named "All-Head" as it has few outer leaves. One week earlier than our famous old Early Summer. You will be pleased with it. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

HASTINGS' SURE CROP

This is the earliest of all the large, round, flat varieties. We have sold it for the last nineteen years in every State in the South, and it is planted every year by more people than any other variety, with the possible exception of Surehead. It is adapted for both fall and spring planting; for shipment, near-by markets and home use. On good soil and with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds, very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size, well flattened on top. Quality is excellent, being crisp and tender, and when rightly cared for scarcely a plant will fail to form a good, marketable head. Color a dark green, holding up well after being cut. It is well adapted for spring planting in all the South except South Florida, where fall planting only is advisable.

Premier Brand Seed. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.



Hastings' Sure Crop. The Largest Early Flat Cabbage

Hastings' "Big 4" Cabbage Collection



Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage

Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage

The largest, earliest, surest header of any of the large Wakefield strains. Earlier, larger, and finer bred than any of the strains of Charleston Wakefield. One and a half to two pounds heavier, firmer, better shape and more solid than the Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and with favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is a gem for those desiring a first-class pointed cabbage, and makes a splendid first early cabbage for family use. **Premier Brand Seed**—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

CABBAGE INSURANCE The use of Hastings' Premier Brand Cabbage Seed comes mighty near insuring you a most successful crop of cabbage

We have been carrying this "Big 4" Cabbage Collection for a great many years. Sometimes we think we ought to drop it because we have been selling it so long, but customers who bought it ten years ago, continue to buy it, together with hundreds and thousands of new ones. So long as the "Big 4" continues to grow in popularity we shall keep on selling it. The sale of this collection keeps up and grows just because it gives the largest value that the seed buyer can get in cabbage seed for 25 cents. It gives an all season's succession in cabbage for every family in the South. It's popular with all home and market gardeners, and gives greater returns in quantity and quality of cabbage than one can get from any other house in the country. Every seed in this collection is "Premier Brand" seed. You make no mistake when you plant it. Since we introduced the "Big 4" we added another splendid variety so each purchaser gets five packets, five varieties for the 25 cents.

Our "Big 4" now consists of one full size package each of 5 of our best varieties for the South: **Hastings' Sure Crop, Hastings' Long Island Wakefield, Hastings' Florida Drumhead, Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch, and Hastings' Genuine Surehead.** No better cabbage combination than this collection can be made. By buying it in this collection you get for 25 cents what would cost you 45 cents at full catalogue prices. You can get more "crop" out of 25 cents invested in the "Big 4" than anything you can get from any seed house.



Florida Drumhead Cabbage

Florida Drumhead

Earliest and best of all Drumhead varieties for the South. It has stood the test of 17 years' planting in the South, and is always a favorite for either market, shipping or home use. Resists both heat and cold. Short stemmed, medium early. Grows compactly and leaves turn in, as shown in the illustration. Large, solid, and well flattened on top. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c.; ounce, 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60c.; pound, \$2.00, postpaid.

Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage

This is the variety shown in illustration on page 26 as grown by Mr. Cowan. Our best variety of large, Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a good, reliable header, admirably adapted to all parts of the South. It is large and solid, and a first-class shipper. It is a good variety for planting anywhere in the South to mature after early varieties have gone. It is very resistant to cold as well as heat, and will be found especially valuable to those desiring to plant in late summer and fall for maturity in winter and spring. There is no variety equal to it in ability to stand severe frosts and freezes. This does not, however, detract from its value for spring planting, as it withstands heat well. For an all-round valuable variety for the market gardener and shipper it cannot be excelled. Plant it this fall. **Premier Brand Seed.** Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00,



Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage

Hastings' Genuine Surehead

We have sold a great many thousand pounds of seed of our Genuine Surehead Cabbage during the past fifteen years, and it is today the most popular cabbage for main crop that we have on our list. Our special strain of Surehead (**Premier Brand Seed**) never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves, as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety, and has the good points of both combined. It's a strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. It's good for spring planting everywhere, and one of the best for summer planting in the Central South and fall planting in the Lower South for maturing in winter and spring. It's hardy, a good keeper and a good shipper. Invaluable for the home garden and one of the best for market. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead Cabbage in it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Early Summer A popular early flat Cabbage, coming in 10 days to two weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch An old time favorite and standard for planting in the South, especially in family gardens and for nearby markets. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

All Seasons As improved by us during the past few years, is a most valuable cabbage for the South. Heads are large and solid, flattened on top. It is a good reliable header, and resists heat and drought well. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.



Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage. Seed after Sept. 1st.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Almost every one knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. It's grown with the greatest care, and a well cultivated crop shows the greatest regularity of size, shape and solidity. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. It pays to use it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; ¼ pound, 65 cts.; pound, \$2.25.

North Carolina Buncombe A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in North Carolina. Packet, 5c.; ½ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.25.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy The tenderest and richest variety of all. It does not head so well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Standard and Well-Known Varieties

Premium Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Green Glazed, Solid South, Charleston Wakefield, Early Winningstadt, Large Early York, Extra Early Express, Early Etampes, Early Spring and Blood Red Erfurt. Each packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage

Our new Cabbage comes as near perfection for the South as we have ever seen. It is an absolutely new variety originating with one of our growers, and for a second early or main crop it has no equal. Heads weigh from 5 to 8 pounds, and are the firmest and most solid ever seen, surpassing Danish Ball Head. In maturing it comes in with Surehead. It is a first-class variety for either home use, market or shipment, and is entirely adapted to either fall or spring planting. It will stand greater extremes of heat or cold than any other and its remarkable hardness and vigor makes it the **safest** cabbage you can plant. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00. **New seed ready Sept. 1st.**

Succession "Succession" is largely a market gardener's variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity it is almost 10 days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch, but it is nearly double the size of those varieties. Is firm and solid, a very sure header, and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Stein's Flat Dutch A splendid strain of Early Flat Dutch cabbage that is a favorite with Texas market gardeners. A heavy yielder. Packet, 5 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; ¼ pound, 65 cts.; pound, \$2.25.

Danish Ball Head A handsome, hardy, late cabbage, thriving well in thin soils and exposed situations. Heads medium sized, very firm and hard. A splendid cabbage for late planting. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Hastings' Emerald King A superb early cabbage. Now a recognized standard variety in many parts of the South. Early, flat, solid and of medium size and a sure header, giving splendid crops even in the hottest weather, as it does not burn or blister easily. Weighs 5 to 8 pounds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.



Succession—A Market Gardener's Cabbage



Gilt Edge Cauliflower **The Best Early Cauliflower**
For the Southern States

Cauliflower

We import our Cauliflower Seed direct from the most reliable growers in Europe. No Cauliflower seed of any value is produced in the United States. We furnish you the highest grade of seed and do not charge you from 50c to \$1.00 per oz. extra for Red, Yellow or Blue Seals on package.

Culture Does best in rich, well-tilled soil; will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed at same time as cabbage. Transplant when 3 or 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf sow the seed in Sept., Oct. and Nov.

Our Gilt Edge

We introduced "Gilt Edge" Cauliflower in the South in 1893. Since that time we have watched all new introductions closely, and we have not found in the last 17 years a variety that comes anywhere near being its equal, for either fall or spring planting. "Gilt Edge" is rightly named. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of all the early varieties, and in quality it is unequalled. One specimen was sent to our store by a gardener, which, when the leaves were trimmed off, weighed 7 lbs. and 8 oz., the largest head of early Cauliflower we have ever seen in the South.

In general appearance, Gilt Edge is like the Snowball, but is much larger, a sure header and stands much longer without decay than any other. Cauliflower should be more generally grown in the South than it is, and there is no variety equal to Gilt Edge where a sure crop of the finest quality is wanted. Packet, 20c; 1/4 oz., 75c; 1/2 oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25; 1/4 lb., \$8.00; lb., \$30.00.

Early Snowball

A good early variety, second only in value to the Gilt Edge. Packet, 15c; 1/4 oz., 75c; 1/2 oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$7.50; lb., \$28.00.

Extra Early Paris White—Heads medium size. Fine for family garden. Packet, 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

Le Normand's, Late Algiers and Autumn Giant, each, packet, 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

COLLARDS

A great many people look upon the lowly collard, or "Georgia Cabbage," as some jokingly refer to it, as something not worth while growing. Now there are hundreds of thousands of collard patches scattered around over the South, and most Southern people like them: The collard is an old-time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. Some don't like the collard taste. If you don't, it will pay you to have a collard patch just to give your cows an occasional taste of "green stuff" during the winter. Sow any time up to September 1st.

Southern or Georgia This variety is the old time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing winters as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Collards

Chervil An aromatic plant, fine for seasoning or to use with lettuce for a salad. Sow it broadcast in October or November for winter and spring use, and in February or March for summer use. Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

Cress Water—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; 1/4 pound \$1.25.

Extra Curled or Improved Pepper Grass—Tastes same as Water Cress. **Extra Curled.** Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c.

Corn Salad or Fetticus
Large Green Cabbaging—This is used for salad dressing during winter and spring. We find it does best sown in drills 9 inches apart. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Dandelion **Improved Large Leaved.** Sow in October and November in Florida and along Gulf. Packet, 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Endive **Early Green Curled**—The best variety. Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed

Our Prices Include Payment of Postage

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups.

Sow seed in shallow drills in July, August and September. Make several sowings about two weeks apart so as to give a succession crop. When plants are well started thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well manured soil worked deep. This is a deep-rooted crop, and the soil should be prepared deep enough so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Cultivate frequently, keeping your ground free from weeds and grass. Best make drills 16 to 18 inches apart to allow easy working. In Florida and near the Gulf sow seed in September to December.

Chantenay This new stump rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort unexcelled in quality and productiveness. Very uniform in growth. Flesh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Pkt., 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼ pound, 25c.; pound, 85c.

Red St. Valery Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; pound, 75c.

Half-Long Scarlet A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Danver's Intermediate Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 70 cts.

Old, well known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy in fact that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, although in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Oxheart or Guerande This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are 4 inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Large White Belgian Carrot--For Stock Feed Only

The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted, and that is that the crop must be fed by manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

ber in shaded beds, covering seed not over half-inch. When 6 inches high transplant to open ground. marketing in following March and April. This crop frequently brings in as high as \$1,500.00 per acre.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—French Grown Seed

A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. We have imported seed direct from originator. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 55 cents; ounce, \$1.00; ¼ pound, \$3.50; pound, \$12.00. SEED VERY SCARCE.

Savannah Market Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower and will make a large crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and centers a light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender; making a fine appearance in market. Packets, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Mexican Solid Celery Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

White Plume--Giant Pascal Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

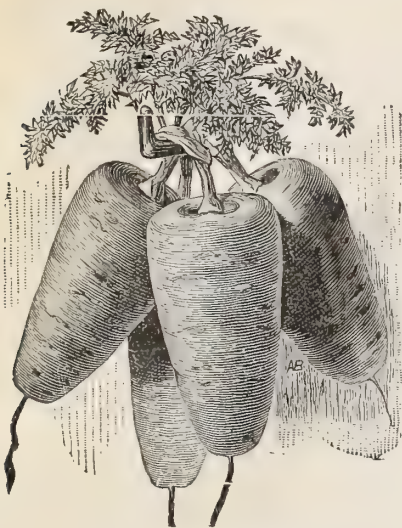
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

THE BEST SEED THAT MONEY CAN BUY

"Enclosed find my order for seed. The best seed money can buy are those furnished by your house. Also continue to send me The Southern Ruralist, the best all-around farm paper published."—Alfred Griffin, Gonzales Co., Texas.

"Received my seed O. K. It sure surprised me, I got as many again as I got here from my merchant for the same money."—W. A. Tidwell, Coweta Co., Georgia.

"I can't see how any farmer or trucker can afford to be without 'Hastings' seeds' when planting time comes. They have proven to be the best seed for the South I have ever tried. Southern Ruralist is the best farm paper I ever read."—O. E. Kinard, Winston County, Mississippi.



Chantenay Carrot

Improved Long Orange

heavy in fact that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, although in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Oxheart or Guerande This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are 4 inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Large White Belgian Carrot--For Stock Feed Only

The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted, and that is that the crop must be fed by manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

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GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—French Grown Seed

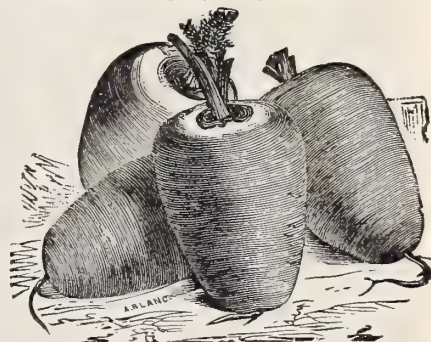
A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. We have imported seed direct from originator. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 55 cents; ounce, \$1.00; ¼ pound, \$3.50; pound, \$12.00. SEED VERY SCARCE.

Savannah Market Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower and will make a large crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and centers a light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender; making a fine appearance in market. Packets, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Mexican Solid Celery Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

White Plume--Giant Pascal Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

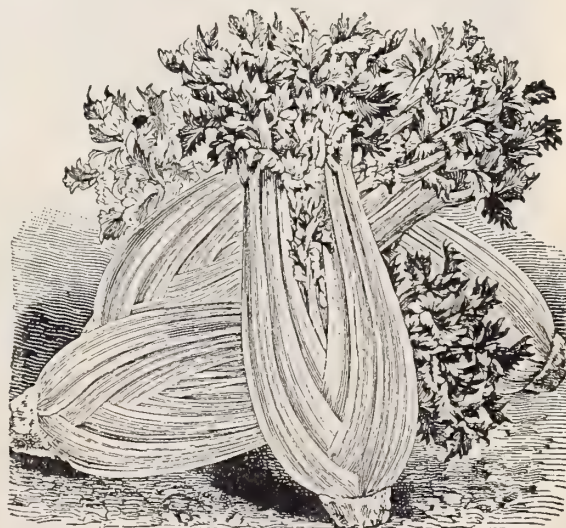
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.



Oxheart Carrot

Celery For late summer and fall planting celery is strictly a crop for Florida and the lower Gulf Coast country, sections not ordinarily subject to extreme cold during the winter. It is a most important commercial crop for Florida, and there is no reason why it should not be just as largely and successfully grown in Southwest Texas as a market crop.

Culture Celery requires rich and moist soil. If not rich it can be made so by proper fertilizing. In Florida and Gulf Coast sections sow seed in August and September. Celery planted as above should be ready for



Savannah Market Celery

Hastings' Cucumber Seed

FOR SUMMER AND FALL PLANTINGS

There is a steady increase in the planting of cucumbers all over the South in summer and fall in late years, and limited plantings are usually found to be more profitable than spring. In this latitude cucumbers can be planted in July and August and later further South. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast, August and September plantings are profitable as a shipping crop. If insects trouble you, dust them with Bug Death, the safe but sure insecticide. See page 43.

HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE FINEST EXTRA DARK STRAIN

This is the one variety of cucumber that is all right for the trucker as well as the gardener for near-by markets and the home garden. In size, shape and prolificness it's right for all purposes, and for the shipper it has the great advantage of "holding up" in color doing long distance shipping, reaching market with the same fresh appearance that it had on the vine in the field. It's the only kind of cucumber that you can afford to plant. It has all the good points a cucumber can have, and none of the bad ones. Our illustration shows its size and shape, and it's always crisp; tender and fine looking. In color, it's just the right shade of green. We have sold tens of thousands of pounds of **Hastings' White Spine Cucumber** during the last five years, and that is the very best evidence that it's an "all right" cucumber. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 90 cents; postpaid. Ten pound lots not prepaid, 70 cents per pound.

The Klondike Cucumber Our Special Strain. When the Klondike Cucumber was first introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular that we did not care to list it until we had it bred up to a satisfactory strain. We have it now and are sure you will be pleased with it. It's a very attractive dark green sort, a green that stays for days after being picked or shipped. The cucumbers are 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and very regular in size and shape. Is extra early, of most attractive green color and unsurpassed for slicing. When young makes excellent pickles. Prolific, very hardy and a sure cropper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over not prepaid, 80 cents per lb.

Early Fortune Cucumber This is a recent introduction and is much liked by market gardeners, in certain parts of Florida and Texas, as a variety for shipment to Northern markets, holding as it does its dark green color for many days after picking. **Early Fortune** is of a deep green color and don't show up white color before maturing as do most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking after reaching markets North. It's of good shape, regular growth and an extra dark green color seldom found. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10 pounds or over not prepaid, at 80 cents per pound.

Improved Long Green A favorite of the South. Fruits extra long and of good size, holding the dark green color till well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness and fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they are fine for pickling. Good for planting at all times from early spring to late summer. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber This variety is a strong, vigorous grower. Vines attain twice the length of the common varieties. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. With this cucumber **the product of a given area can be increased three-fold.** The fruits are 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine green color; the flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, and fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is very prolific, and the fruits being raised well above the ground, **never suffering from wet weather or insects,** vines are proof against mildew and continue bearing till late in the fall. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

Our Everbearing Cucumber This variety has proved very useful on account of its everbearing character. The first cucumbers are ready very early; then the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continually until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all sorts in cultivation. A single vine will exhibit at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth; the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, and just the right size for pickling. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Early Frame Popular early variety for home gardens in the South. Medium size, good for slicing, and, in its smaller stages, makes an excellent pickling variety. Good for home use and near-by markets only. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Chicago Pickle This variety is one to grow for pickling purposes only. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is a pre-eminently a pickling variety over the country. Its small size, dark green color and immense productiveness make it a favorite for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Finest Cucumber on Earth—Extra Dark Strain of Hastings' White Spine Cucumber for Southern Truck Growers.

10 YEARS BUYING FROM HASTINGS

Duck Hill, Miss., Feby. 28th.
GENTLEMEN—I received my order O. K. When I opened the package and looked at the contents I was surprised. H. G. Hastings & Co. give more seed for less money than any seed company I ever dealt with. This is the 10th year that I have bought seeds of you. You are kind and exact in every way and the seed you sell is good, garden, field and flower seed. The Ruralist is fine to read. Wishing you much success in your great work,
Very truly yours,
S. McGHEE.

NOTE—We do our best to treat every one who buys seed of us so that they can write us just such a letter as this after one year or ten years or more.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

Eggplant

While this is a crop grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipment from South Florida. For October to January shipment seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of eggplant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant one-half pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

This variety is the standard for purity and excellence for Eggplant in all the market gardening sections of the South. It has been grown for 16 years by market gardeners with profitable results and in the home gardens with entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. There is no crop we exercise more care in and in which our constant and continued selections show better results. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark rich purple color. The earliest of all large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "die-back," which is so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

Early Long Purple Very early variety, suitable for family gardens only. Packet, 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cts.

Leek, Large Carenten

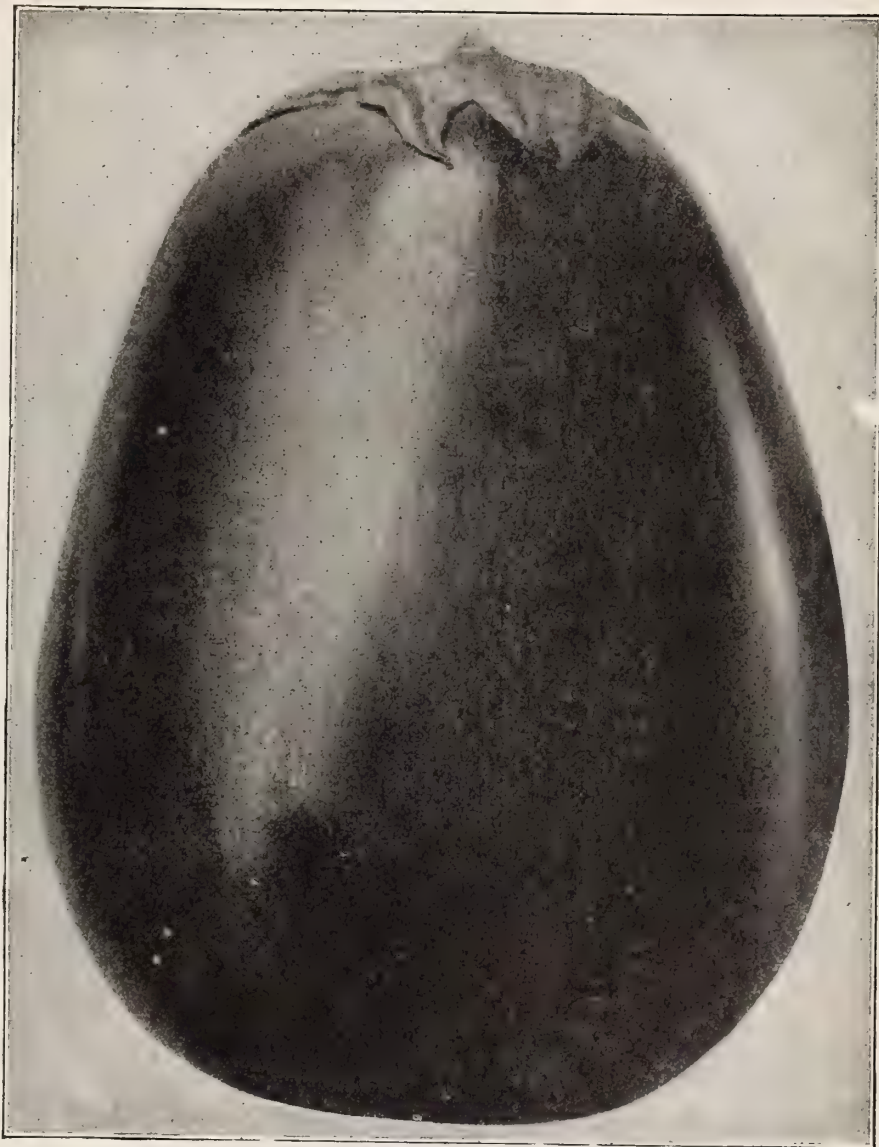
Leeks are very similar to onions except that they do not make bulbs. The stems grow quite large and are cut up and used in soups or else boiled like onions. The culture is the same as for onions.

In the central South sow seed in earliest spring, in Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow in September, October and November.

The Large Carenten is the best variety for the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

A Word from Florida

"Seed came promptly and are satisfactory. Mailed order to you 2 p. m. on Thursday and following Tuesday morning had a good stand up. This I think speaks well for the attention you give orders and the productive power of Florida soil."—Z. Graham, Marion Co.



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

Borecole or Kale For Winter Greens

We sincerely wish we could get our friends to grow Kale more extensively as it is so much superior in eating qualities to the collard. Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the central and lower South. It is much improved in quality by being touched with frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored, and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. The tall varieties should be sown thinly in drills in August and September, the dwarf sorts one month later. It is a favorite vegetable to furnish "greens" in the South during winter and spring, and for that use there is nothing better.

Early Green Curled—Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Tall growing, very ornamental variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

More and Better Seeds For The Money

"Seeds received all right. You give more and better seeds for the money than any other seedsman I ever dealt with. I thank you."—Norris C. Milburn, Irwin Co.



Early Green Curled Kale or Borecole

HASTINGS' LETTUCE SEED FOR MARKET CROPS

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties and in addition to supplying nearly one hundred and fifty thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce to shippers and market gardeners. Our four great market varieties, Big Boston, Florida Header, Dixie Hard Head, and California Cream Butter have no equals. The high quality of HASTINGS' Lettuce Seed is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown for purity, hardness of heads and slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world and the crops are personally inspected by Mr. Hastings almost every year during the growing season so as to insure the quality being kept up to the HASTINGS' standard. Do you know of any other seed firm where the head of the house or even an employee will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right?



A Field of Our Big Boston Lettuce Ready for Shipping. Note the Regularity of Growth



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

Big Boston

The illustration above shows a field of our Big Boston. It is perfection in that variety and you can't buy any Big Boston at any price that is superior to our strain. So firm and solid are the heads of our strain of Big Boston that almost every head has to be cut open before seed stalks can grow. It is the standard market garden and shipping variety, grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by the best lettuce seed grower in the world and is the purest stock obtainable. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; 5 pounds, \$5.00.

Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

This is one of our earliest introductions and no variety that we have carried has ever had a steadier sale. It is not a shipping lettuce but belongs to the "crisp" leaved class, superb for home gardens and nearby markets. When properly grown it reaches large size, one gardener near Gainesville Florida producing a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large with outer leaves, clear light green, the inside of the head being almost white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from bitterness. Especially good for fall plantings in Florida, and along the Gulf Coast during fall and early winter. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Iceberg Lettuce Very ornamental as well as being an exceedingly crisp, tender variety, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp" leaved variety, and is a hard header. Splendid for open ground planting or for forcing, heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

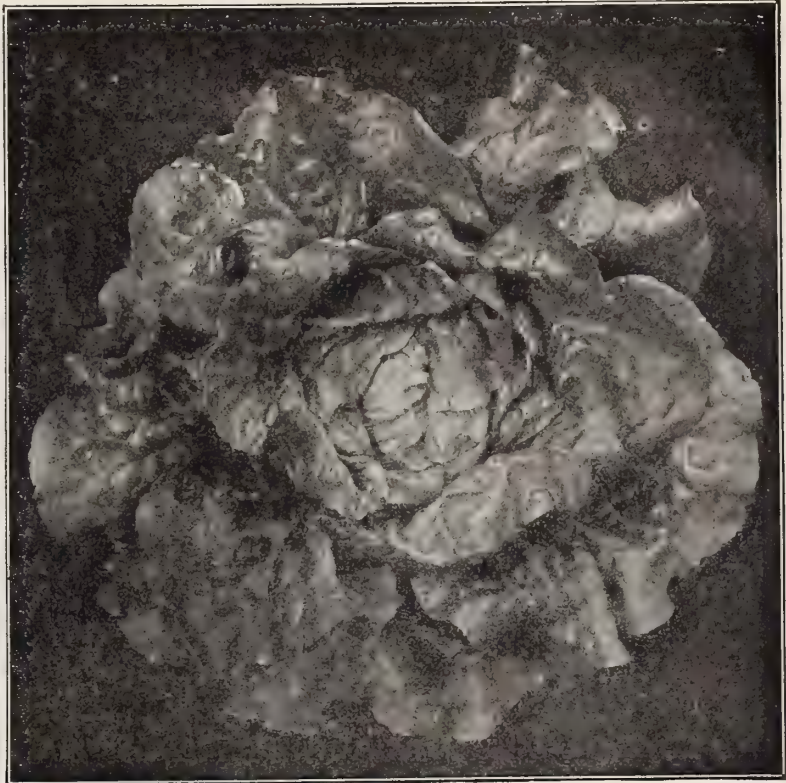
Hastings' Florida Header

Florida Header is one of our favorites. It has stood the test of time. We have sold it for 16 years, and it is recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large, solid heads. It's a large variety, heading quickly, and is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. It is crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it held up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. You make no mistake in planting Florida Header for either market, shipping or home use. Packet, 5 cents; ½ oz., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Hastings' Superba Lettuce

This is the biggest lettuce of all. It is a most beautiful, solid, extra large heading variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow toward the center. This will be found especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment for long distances. For crispness, tenderness, and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Grand Rapids Loose-headed fringed and curled. Growth quick and compact. Pkt., 5 cts; ounce, 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; pound, \$1.



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

In a visit to one of our California seed farms some years ago, our Mr. Hastings was most favorably impressed with this new extra hard heading lettuce. It was such a hard header that it was very difficult to get it to produce seed. In recent inspection trips he has been more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener as well as superiority over any other known variety for hardness of head and slowness to run to seed in the spring. On the California farms every head has to be cut before it will throw seed stalks.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Seed supply rather limited as yet. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

California Cream Butter Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stocks strictly high grade and of the purest strain, grown on the California farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; pound, \$1.25.

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

Golden Gate, Denver Market, Improved Hanson, Tomhannock, Satisfaction, Prize Head, All-Year-Round, Salamander, B. S. Simpson, Philadelphia Butter, White Paris Cos, B. S. Tennis Ball. Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

BERMUDA ONIONS

The Money Making Vegetable Crop of The South



White or Yellow Bermudas from Hastings' Seed in Florida. This Crop netted the grower nearly \$1,000.00 per acre

A MILLION DOLLAR CROP FROM HASTINGS' SEEDS

We Started Bermuda Onions as a Crop

Twenty years ago we began talking Bermuda Onions as a commercial crop. We knew the Bermuda Onion and had full confidence, that, once it became known, there would be a market for it that would put hundreds of thousands of dollars in Southern truck growers' pockets. The development of this great industry in Texas, Florida and other States has justified our judgment fully. It is now one of the great Southern vegetable crops, the safest, surest money crop a man can plant right on year after year. It has reached its greatest development in Southwest Texas where, during the shipping season, **solid train loads of Bermuda Onions** leave daily for Northern and Eastern markets.

While Texas is the most important onion growing State, this crop has assumed larger proportions every year in Florida, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

This development of a new and great industry has been possible through genuine, good, unmixed seed obtained from **Hastings**. If it had not been for **Hastings** there would be no Bermuda Onion industry in Texas now.

The Bermuda Onion is the safest vegetable crop that can be grown. It's adapted to the southern half of Texas, the coast sections of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, all of Florida and the valley lands of southern California. The Bermuda Onion grower has a sure and steady market for his product, North, South, East and West, and it seldom nets him less than 1½ cents per pound, and often 3 and 4 cents. Its importance as a money crop can hardly be over-estimated. Let the customer once get a taste of genuine Bermuda Onion, he will buy no other so long as a Bermuda is on the market. No gardener should fail to grow them either for market or home use.

We Have Sold 85 per cent. of the Seed

There is no other seed house in this or any other country that has sold 85 per cent. or even 50 per cent. of the seed used in any one great crop. We have sold 85 per cent. of the Bermuda Onion seed used in the United States up to and including 1910. We are not saying this as a matter of boasting but simply stating a fact. It is an unequalled record and there must naturally be a reason for it, especially so, when our prices for seed are as high or higher than those of other firms. Why is it, then, that we sold such a large proportion of the seed used in a commercial crop worth a million or more of dollars? It's all a question of seed quality. **Hastings' Bermuda Onion Seed is the only seed that has been of even grade—seed that has gone on and "made good" year after year in the actual crop tests.** Almost every seed house that does business in the South has tried on Bermuda Onion seed. None of them have ever been able to get a quality equal to **Hastings**, and most of them have given up attempting to sell in the commercial onion growing districts where **high quality** is insisted on by the growers. These men, with their years of experience in onion growing, have learned the impossibility of growing the big paying crops with inferior seed, not true to name, seed that makes thick necks and scallions instead of fancy onions. Mr. T. C. Nye, of Laredo, Texas, who uses our seed exclusively, reported one crop of 407,000 pounds (8,000 crates) without any culls. This is a combination of first-class cultivation and first-class seed.

Every pound of seed we sell is the best that can be grown with carefully selected and bred stock running back for more than a dozen years; then the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned of every light and imperfect seed. It is equalled by no seed yet produced by any other person or firm.

\$100.00 to \$600.00 PER ACRE CLEAR PROFIT

Send For Our New Special Pamphlet On Bermuda Onion Culture

Every year we have hundreds of letters asking for information about this crop and we have just prepared a new and up-to-date pamphlet on Bermuda Onion Culture. It gives the methods of the most successful growers, both with and without irrigation. It takes up fully the subjects of preparation of soil, fertilizing, cultivation, seed-beds, transplanting, harvesting and packing. It takes up the whole subject and gives all the information necessary to enable the careful grower to make a successful crop.

No firm in this country has been in closer contact with the Bermuda Onion industry than ourselves or is in better position to give you information covering the growth of this crop under the different condi-

tions existing in the various Southern States. This crop is being grown successfully and profitably in every Gulf State and there is plenty of room for thousands of acres more in these States, both for home markets and shipment.

Onions can not be grown with the same careless cultivation as cotton or melons or beans, but for the grower who is willing to give an onion crop the care it needs, no more profitable vegetable crop can be found. Enormous yields can be made, Florida reporting 700 bushels per acre with Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi not far behind that.

This pamphlet is free. It shows how growers are clearing \$100.00 to \$600.00 per acre net profit. You can do likewise.

You Must Have Pure Genuine Seed to Succeed

No crop, with the possible exception of cabbage, depends more on the genuineness and quality of the seed for a successful crop. Outside of our importations there is little or no Bermuda onion seed that's safe to plant for the man who wants to make successful crops. There is not a seed house in the country except ourselves whose Bermuda Onion seed has made good with the growers right on year after year. It's the only dependable Bermuda Onion seed sold in the United States. Others occasionally get hold of a small lot of good seed, then fall down on quality the next year. This experience has been repeated time and again.

We could fill this entire catalogue with letters from onion growers who have depended on seed from other sources than **Hastings** to their sorrow. **Hastings'** Bermuda Onion seed, (Crystal Wax and Bermuda White) always "makes good" everywhere and every year, in good growing seasons and bad. It has stood the test of 20 years continuous planting without a "fall down." There have been all sorts of cut-price propositions put up to the growers in years past. There are beginners in onion growing every year and older ones wanting to take chances for the sake of saving a few cents per pound in seed cost.

Veteran onion growers like T. C. Nye, of Laredo, Texas, are not caught by offers of a cut price. When they start a crop they want to feel sure that the seed is right, and when Bermuda Onion Seed comes from **Hastings** they know it's all right. Mr. Nye has made \$7,000 clear profit from his 20 acres in a year, and it wasn't a specially good year for onions either. In Bermuda Onion Seed it's a whole lot better to be sure at planting time than sorry at harvest.



Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion---A Pure Waxy White

"NONE JUST AS GOOD AS HASTINGS"

Readers of this catalogue who have been in the Bermuda Onion business for years have representatives of other seed houses call on them and the talk put out is always "Our seed is just as good as **Hastings**." They are not telling the truth and what's worse, they know they are not telling the truth. Not a single house has sold seed in the Bermuda Onion territory that has made good two years in succession. The truth of that statement can be borne out by every onion grower in the large onion growing districts. There has never been a crop of Bermuda Onions produced from seed from other houses that has equalled crops from **Hastings** for purity, shape and yield per acre. Every record crop of Bermuda Onions produced in this country has been from our seed. Practically every seed

house in the United States that attempts to do Southern business has taken a shot at this Bermuda Onion business during the last 10 years and none of them have succeeded. Why? Simply because the seed has not "made good". They have not the right growing arrangements. The seed is not "bred up" properly. This mongrel, more or less "scrub" onion seed has occasioned losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars to growers in Texas, Florida and other States. This seed makes off color, ill shaped unsatisfactory onions, while much of the seed sold is not Bermuda Onion seed but Italian and Spanish varieties that are worthless in the South. If there is one crop you can't afford to take chances on the seed, it's Bermuda Onions. If you plant **Hastings'** Bermuda Onion Seed you are safe.

IT'S BETTER TO BE SAFE THAN SORRY

Harvest time tells the tale and the onion grower who for the sake of saving a dollar or so per acre in planting is reasonably sure of losing a hundred or more in the crop.

Mr. T. C. Nye, pioneer of the Texas Bermuda Onion industry, said in a letter to us:

"I have always purchased my onion seed from **Hastings** except on two occasions, when I wished to place additional orders with them, and found they had already accepted orders for as much seed as their contracts would yield, and so I was compelled to buy part of my seed from other parties, I can say that I never got from any other source the same pure seed that I got from **Hastings**."

"I have bought Bermuda Onion seed from **Hastings** all the years that I have been in the Bermuda Onion business, and I will never buy from any other house as long as I can get them from him."

"The planter who lets every dealer in Bermuda onion seed catch his order is very foolish, and takes a risk that no sensible man ought to incur. Any speculation with the business is more than likely to land a man in the poorhouse."

"I am confident that during this season the sensible and reliable growers of this section are placing their orders with **Hastings**, as we have fully satisfied ourselves that their seed is more reliable than the seed sent out by other houses. **Hastings'** seeds are good enough for me, and when I can't get them, there won't be any other seed planted on my place, even if the land should remain unplanted."

There is many a man in Texas and Florida who has "gone broke" as a result of buying cheap and inferior Bermuda Onion Seed. Unless the seed is right there is absolutely no chance for success with this crop. With right seed it's the safest vegetable crop a man can plant in the sections that it is adapted to.

We Will Guarantee Germination Test

It is a perfectly well established fact that Bermuda Onion Seed one year old is practically worthless to the planter. We keep well posted as to the Bermuda Onion Seed that comes to this country. In the summer and fall of 1909 there was imported into the United States between 17,000 and 19,000 pounds of seed more than was sold and planted. Very little of it was sold last year and it is held waiting a chance to unload it at any price or else to be mixed with new seed.

We are fully willing to protect our customers on onion seed and we will guarantee our Bermuda Onion Seed to be up to or above the United States Government standard of germination on onion seed which is 85%; tests to be made by the United States Department of Agriculture at any

time during September or October. We are the only firm in the United States to give you this protection, and we challenge any other dealer, seedsmen or association to give a like guarantee. There is only one way by which we can give such a guarantee of germination. The seed as it comes from abroad will seldom come up to this standard, but with our special machinery we remove dust, light weight and defective seed. Every pound of our onion seed goes through this machinery before it goes to you. The seed is grown right and then re-cleaned. It's no wonder that onion growers can write us as did Mr. H. O. Rocky, of Leesburg, Georgia. He said: "I planted one acre of Crystal Wax and Bermuda White from 2 pounds of seed. Sold a carload at 2 cents per pound. There was not a scallion in my entire crop."

Time for Delivery of the New 1911 Crop Seed

We positively will not fill any orders for Bermuda Onion Seed until after the arrival of the new 1911 crop seed. This will be sometime between August 1st and 15th. Seed should not be planted before September 1st while after September 15th is better. Send in your order for onion seed as early as you wish. Same will be booked and the seed sent you just as soon as we can get it re-cleaned after its arrival in Atlanta.

White or Yellow Bermuda

The most widely known and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called white to distinguish it from the Bermuda Red, although it is a light yellow or straw color. Since the appearance of Crystal Wax on the markets the produce trade of the country began calling this variety "yellow" to distinguish it from the pure white Crystal Wax. This has led to some confusion as to the name and from now on we shall list it under the name of White or Yellow to avoid any misunderstanding. We make this explanation for many who plant this variety for the first time expect it to be a pure white in color.

Our illustration on page 36 shows the Bermuda White or Yellow as grown in Florida from seed sown October 1st. Less than six months from seed sowing to the fully matured onions. No onion grown compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor and for this reason it is immensely popular with millions of people who dislike the strong flavor of most of the varieties. You will make no mistake in planting the Bermuda Onion. Large packet 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda

The most attractive onion in the world. Our own introduction and one that we have been exceedingly proud of. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in the retail markets. In New York and other large markets our Crystal Wax usually sells at 25 to 50 cents per crate above the Bermuda White or Yellow. Here in Atlanta markets it has largely displaced all other onions during spring and early summer months. Except in color it is identical with the Yellow Bermuda, has all the desirable qualities of the old variety combined with much more handsome appearance. Seed of this is always in short supply as it is a very light seeder. Pkt., 1cc.; 1/2 oz., 20c.; oz., 30c.; 1/4 lb., 85c.; lb., \$3.00; postpaid.

Red Bermuda Onion Our genuine Bermuda Red is the favorite everywhere in the South for home use and Southern markets. Identical in size, shape and mildness with our White Bermuda. The color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the **right variety** in all sections where a red but mild onion is preferred. Large packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

BERMUDA ONION SETS

Plant a Few of Them For Early Crops or For Bunching

For some reason the Bermuda Onion Sets grown in Georgia and other Southern and Eastern States are not satisfactory. They don't stay in good condition. We have solved the problem of Bermuda Sets by growing them on our California farms, where they grow to perfection and keep perfectly through the 3,000 mile trip across the entire United States, and will reach you in perfect condition and enable you to put Bermuda Onions in market (full grown ones) from 6 weeks to 2 months ahead of the ones grown from seed. These sets will reach us about August 15th, and

Crystal Wax Sets Grown from our genuine Crystal Wax Seed. Pt., 20c.; qt., postpaid, 40c. By express or freight, not prepaid, pk., \$1.25; bu. (32 lbs.), \$4.25.

are the finest onion sets grown in this country. While we do not advise planting large commercial crops from sets, yet for home use, nearby markets or early shipments they will be found profitable. All of these sets are grown from our own seed and shipped to us in solid car lots. These California grown sets are the finest we have ever seen. After being machine cleaned they are carefully hand-picked, all trash, stones and defective sets being removed. When you buy **Hastings' Bermuda Sets** you get nothing but sets.

Bermuda White Sets Same as above, but light yellow onions. Pt., 20c.; qt., 40c.; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, pk., \$1.15; bu. (32 lbs.) \$4.00.

White Multipliers Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel (32 lbs.), \$2.75.

Silver Skin Sets Sets of **White Portugal** or **Silver Skin Onion**. Large white onion. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts. Peck, 75 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.), \$2.50.

Yellow Danvers Sets Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.), \$2.25.

Garlic Pure Italian Garlic. Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds for \$1.00, postpaid.



White Multiplier Sets

Georgia Spends \$500,000.00 For Onions

and others of the Southern States are spending as much in proportion to their population. Your merchant's stock of onions comes from Ohio, New York or Connecticut, not from your farm. He would rather spend his onion money with you if you had the onions. Why not have them? Extra dollars come in handy. You can have those onion dollars if you will only grow the onions. Send for our onion pamphlet. It tells how.

The Southern Ruralist is the South's Best Farm Paper

OTHER VARIETIES OF ONIONS FOR THE SOUTH

In the previous pages we give a great deal of space to the Bermuda varieties. They are the most important for fall planting for Florida, and all along the Gulf Coast. The Bermudas are the earliest to mature, and hold a distinct place, both as a commercial crop as well as for home gardens and nearby markets. There is a place, however, that they do not fill. They are early, and the quantity of them grown is so small compared with the large and steady demand for onions, that the Bermudas seldom take care of the market over two months in the year. This leaves a ten months' market to be supplied with other varieties, for the Bermudas, carelessly handled, do not keep well over two months. Carefully handled, however, we have known them to last in Florida from April until Christmas.

Many have the idea that the American varieties, such as Prizetaker, Hastings' Globe Onions and the Creole, cannot be grown in the lower South. We have seen first-class onions of Prizetaker grown as far South as Miami, Florida, which is some 400 miles south of the Georgia line. Planted during October they mature 4 to 6 weeks later than the Bermudas, but being of a slower growth they are firmer, and are naturally longer keepers. Try a few of these varieties this fall, growing them direct from seed. You can easily have onions all the year round, either for home use or nearby markets by planting the Bermudas for first early, followed by almost any of the varieties on this page.

Hastings' Snow White Globe Onion Our illustration shows the shape of these onions. Handsome snow-white bulb, with a waxy appearance. It is large, firm, rather mild, and a first-class keeper. Remarkably even and uniform in growth, will always prove a favorite wherever it once appears on market. Large pkt, 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Hastings' Dark Red Globe Onion This variety has a richness in coloring of the skin that is found in no other. Onions are large, perfectly globe-shaped, and of rich, deep dark red color. Exact shape and size of the White and Yellow Globe, the only difference in them being in the color. Large pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c.; ounce, 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Yellow Globe Onion Like the Snow White and Dark Red, it has a distinct globular shape. All our Globe Onions are extra large in size, and large croppers as well as first-class keepers from the firmness and solidity of the flesh. Color a very light shade of straw, almost the same color as the Bermuda White. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

One Large Packet Each of Our 3-Globe Varieties for 25 Cents, Postpaid

Australian Brown Neat, round shape, firm and solid and a splendid keeper. Fine flavor. Skin an amber brown color. One of the best for fall plantings. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Prizetaker Onion

We have a prize-taker Onion of the best American growth, far superior to all imported seed of this variety. It has been successfully grown in all parts of the Central South with both spring and fall sowings. The illustration shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is an immense onion, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. It ripens up hard and firm and presents a handsome appearance. Flesh is white and fine grained with mild flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; ounce, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Extra Early Barletta

Small, pure white pickling, growing small, round bulbs about 1 inch in diameter. Just the right size for pickling. Pkt., 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Hastings' Globe Onions, White, Red and Yellow

Louisiana Creole Onion A flat, light-red variety, grown extensively in Louisiana, Mississippi and other parts of the South. Very firm and solid, a splendid keeper. Good heavy cropper, but strong flavored. We do not recommend it to those who want a mild onion. From 6 weeks to 2 months later in maturity than the Bermuda. Delivery of new crop seed (Louisiana grown) about September 1. Packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Hastings' American Prizetaker Onion Grown Direct From Seed

Mustard For The Fall Plantings

One of the most popular and useful of the fall, winter and early spring salad plants, and hardy throughout the entire South. Sow August to November. Fine for salad, like lettuce.



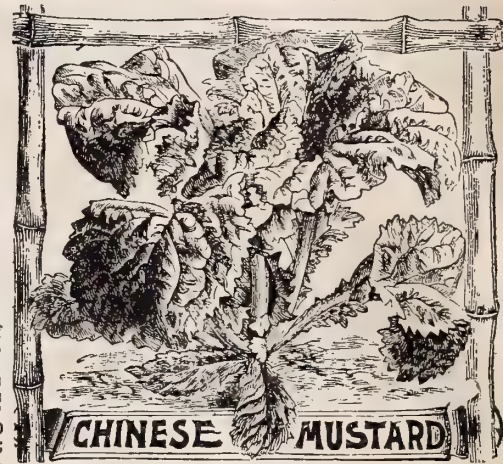
Perkin's Mammoth Long-Podded Okra.

Chinese Mustard

This is much superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. See the engraving, which is a good representation of it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled

An old and well-known variety used in all parts of the South for salads like lettuce and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.



Okra or Gumbo A most healthful vegetable and a general favorite in all parts of the South. It can be planted in the Central South up to August 1st and into September in Florida. Many of the Florida truck growers find this a very profitable crop for fall shipment.

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra

This Okra is the best for market and shipping purposes, being used by the Florida shippers almost exclusively to grow for market. We have greatly improved the original strain as introduced by us and now its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods shooting out from the bottom of the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head, five to six feet. Pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine or ten inches, very slim and do not get hard as in the case with other Okras. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

White Velvet Okra A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local markets. We have a specially fine early strain of this variety, with medium size, round, smooth pods, free from ridges and not prickly to the touch. This strain of White Velvet we find to be the best of all white varieties. Packet, 5 cts; ounce, 10 cts; ¼ pound, 20 cts; pound, 60 cts; postpaid.

Parsley An extremely beautiful plant used for garnishing. Can be sown in either fall or spring in drills 15 inches apart. When plants have become strong thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsley seed usually takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Soak seed 12 hours in water before planting. Keep beds free from weeds and grass.

Extra Moss Curled Our fine strain of Extra Moss Curled is the most ornamental of all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden. It is the favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.



Moss Curled Parsley

Double Curled Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving it a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Plain Leaved Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Parsnips In the fall in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, sow from September to December for winter and spring crop. Parsnips are a most desirable vegetable.

Improved Hollow Crown The best all-round variety of parsnips for the South. The leaves start from a small depression in the crown, giving it the name. Rich, sweet flavor and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Plant a Good Fall Garden

It always helps a lot keeping down the store bills and a variety on your table. Too many have the idea that a fall garden is limited to a turnip patch. The turnip patch is mighty good but there are plenty of other things as well, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radishes, Squash, Onions, Spinach, Kale, etc., all come in and add variety to your table, health to yourself and family. Don't forget to plant a good fall garden.

Garden or English Peas For Fall Planting in the South

Prices Include Postage Prepaid by Packets, Pints and Quarts. Pecks and Bushels by Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense

Culture For fall planting in central South peas should be sown early in September of such varieties as Home Delight and Bliss' Everbearing. Extra early varieties such as John L. can be sown the latter part of the month and matured before frost. In Florida and along the Gulf they may be sown during any of the fall months, October and November being preferable. Sow in drills 2 or 3 inches deep. Let them be planted in double rows about 6 to 8 inches apart, and when vines get large enough, run together. Most varieties are of stiff growth to support each other, and the planter is relieved of the troublesome work of sticking or brushing them. Peas are not grown in the South as much as they should be, and we believe that our friends make a mistake in neglecting this crop. Any of the extra early kinds and Bliss' Everbearing and Home Delight can be grown in double rows without sticking.

Hastings' John L.—Our Famous Extra Early

Finest and earliest of all extra early peas, either for market or home use. For fourteen years it has held the record against the best strains of early peas sold by prominent Northern houses, and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness, in its class. The John L. is the standard for excellence with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets, and every year we sell hundreds of bushels of it. The earliest time on record was made with John L. by Mr. C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Fla., who planted one peck of John L. and on the thirtieth day from planting gathered one bushel of peas therefrom. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Alaska Extra Early, Hastings' Genuine Stock

Next to John L. this is the best round extra early pea. It follows John L. in earliness and is the best in quality and heaviest bearer of all the round extra early peas. Seeds are of bluish shade and well rounded out and the fresh peas are almost equal to the wrinkled sorts in quality. A splendid shipper and one of the best for home use. There are a great many peas being sold under the name of Alaska that are either run out stock or else not true to name at all. These dwarf varieties of garden peas have to be "rogued" carefully every year to keep them true to type. This we do, and when you buy Alaska from Hastings you know what you are getting. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Philadelphia Extra Early First and Best, First of All

Three standard and well-known varieties of extra early peas. Each, packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Home Delight

Has been planted by thousands of our customers during the past 16 years with most satisfactory results. By far the best and earliest bearer of the second early or heavy bearing peas. A strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts, and while it is enormously productive, still it is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be easily grown without brushing when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, the rows running together as soon as they are high enough. In sweetness and tenderness it is unsurpassed by any other variety. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

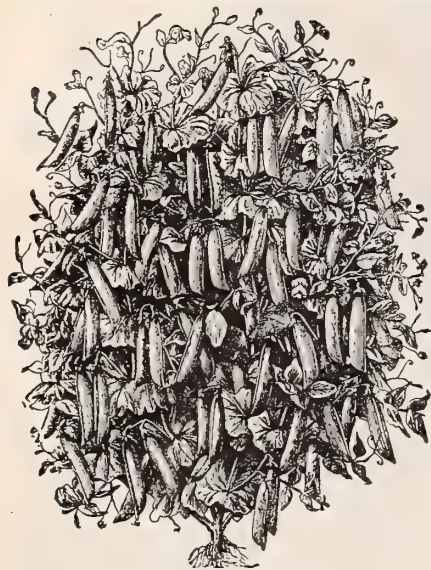
Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Peas

Our extra early new wrinkled pea beats them all for combining earliness, quantity and most delicious eating quality in one variety. A true wrinkled variety that ranks with the earliest; vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no brushing or staking if planted in double rows. Its extreme earliness, its delicious flavor, sweetness and tenderness, combined with extra heavy bearing for an extra early sort, makes it a favorite with every one who plants it. See the illustration on next page showing exact size of the pods and crowded full of peas. If you want early peas this fall don't fail to plant the Surprise for your home use. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it to the Alaska for that purpose. Seed stock very scarce. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.25.



Hastings' Home Delight Pea





Bliss' Everbearing Peas

Bliss' Everbearing Height of vines, 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long; each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. Size of peas very large, often quarter of an inch in diameter; quality very fine. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks from a single root stalk. The individual branches are of extraordinary strength and substance, so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without brushing. For continuance of bearing this variety is notable—a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and fall use. After repeated pickings the vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds developing to maturity in turn. The quality is the best of any pea known. A variety that should be in every garden. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00. (Supply very short.)

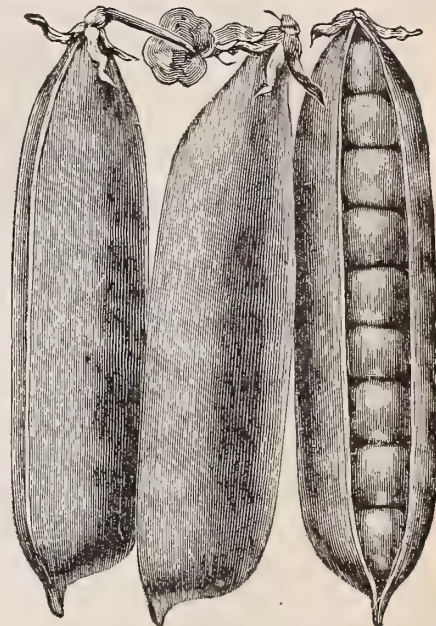
Sugar or Salad Peas (Edible Podded)

Peas eaten in the pod the same as snap beans. We can furnish either tall or dwarf varieties. Pkt., 10c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid.

Premium Gem A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest for home gardens. While not as heavy a bearer as some others, its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75.

Black Eye Marrowfat Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid.

**If you want to know
how to grow Onions in
the South, ask for a copy
of our free ONION PAMPHLET**



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise

Hastings' Mammoth Podded Peas Biggest podded of all. Grows 3½ to 4 feet high, fairly loaded with enormous well filled pods. Finest flavor, and stays in bearing 4 to 6 weeks. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents.

Canada Field Peas Makes a splendid fall or winter hay and forage crop anywhere in the lower South. Sow broadcast at rate of 1½ bushels per acre, any time during fall or winter. A fine soil enricher, being used almost exclusively for this purpose by the orange growers of California during the winter months. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

100-Bushel Oat Is the Oat for You



Sweet Peppers for Planting Now

Some of the most profitable crops of sweet peppers ever grown in Florida and Southwest Texas, were from summer and early fall planted seed. If you live in those sections try a few of them this year. We have splendid seed of the highest vitality.

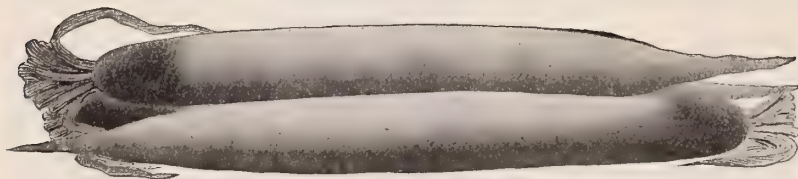
Chinese Giant The monster of the pepper family. Single specimens of Chinese Giant have been grown weighing 18 ounces. The plants are strong, stocky, bushy and erect growth, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, and are very prolific, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King, almost square in shape, while the flesh is very thick. In flavor it is very mild and entirely free from any fiery taste. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 30c; ounce, 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00.

Large Bell or Bull Nose The standard large size, sweet flavored variety both for home use, market and shipping. The plants are strong, stocky, bushy and erect growth, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, and are very prolific, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King, almost square in shape, while the flesh is very thick. In flavor it is very mild and entirely free from any fiery taste. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 30c; ounce, 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00.

Ruby King One of the leading varieties of sweet peppers for home use, and very largely grown by market gardeners for shipping. A very vigorous grower with large, sweet mild fruits. A close favorite with the Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger and equally mild. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Hastings' Seeds In Texas Wm. Bender, New Ulm, Texas, writes us May 23d: "Wish you greatest success. All the farmers in this community have great success with Hastings' Seeds. I have cabbage now 10 to 12 pounds to each head."

Hastings' Right Seeds Make Right Crops For You



The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Salsify CULTURE—Sow seed in August and September in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow as long as they will. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter and spring as desired. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.

BUG INSURANCE

You have all heard of and probably carry fire insurance, life insurance, accident insurance or some one or more of the dozens of kinds of insurance that are offered. We want to talk to you a little while about another kind of insurance which is of the greatest importance to any one living in sections where there are insects that eat up the garden crops. Every market gardener and trucker who grows vegetables on a large scale has to fight bugs and this is true of many of the vegetables that grow in the home gardens.

Why not insure your crops and your income from them by the use of Bug Death, which is the best all-around insecticide that we know of—a preparation that is death to almost every kind of a bug that is destructive to vegetable crops. We have known Bug Death for many years, have seen it used by others and have used it ourselves and from personal experience we know how good and how effective it is and can recommend it to you because of that personal knowledge. It ought to be kept in hand by every gardener, either for home use or market, in the South.

Bug Death Kills The Bugs

and, at the same time, does not injure the plant or its growth as does every insecticide or bug poison that contains arsenic in one form or another, as practically all of them do. Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead and other forms of arsenic will kill the bugs, but unless carefully used either kill the plants or else "burn" them so that they will not make satisfactory crops. On green vegetables, such as cabbage, they are positively dangerous to those who eat the vegetables afterwards. Instead of Bug Death burning or killing the vegetable plants to which it is applied it actually acts in a small degree as a fertilizer. Do you know of

any other insecticide that this is true of? To the best of our knowledge Bug Death is the only insecticide now made that is both effective on the bugs and at the same time is harmless alike to the plants, all animals and human beings. It's sure death to all leaf-eating bugs and it positively will not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other poisons of that class. The damage to tender growth of vegetable plants by the application of Paris Green is often almost as bad as that of the bugs. Now, that Bug Death is obtainable, you don't have to use a poison to kill the bugs for, strange as it may seem,

Bug Death Is Not a Poison

to human beings and animals, but it is sure death to leaf-eating bugs of all kinds, the bugs that eat the potato plants and beans and all the other bugs that make life a burden for the gardener who grows vegetables in bug-infested localities. You need not be afraid to leave Bug Death around. We doubt if it would hurt you any if you ate some of it, although we would not advise you trying a mess of it for breakfast. It is a fact, however, that you can dust it on cabbage one day and eat that cabbage tomorrow with no bad effects. It is most effective on bugs and that's what you want to kill, and at the same time you need have no fear in

keeping it around the place, for it won't hurt the children or your live stock if they should happen to get into it by accident or through ignorance. Many a child and animal has been poisoned by getting into Paris Green left around or else eating the plants. That kind of an accident can't happen with Bug Death around, for it won't hurt them if they do get into it. It's safe for every kind of living animals, but bugs of various kinds simply can't stand it. This is very peculiar, but it's a fact. Bug Death has been in use now for about 14 years in this country and Canada and we have never known of a single instance where person or animal was ever injured by it.

Don't Wait Until The Bugs

have eaten up half your crop before you begin to think about a remedy. You can be reasonably sure Mr. and Mrs. Bug are going to come around and try and raise several Bug families in your patch. The right way, the safe way, is to keep Bug Death around the house and at the first sign of Mr. Bug's appearance in your crops either dust or spray the plants with Bug Death and Mr. and Mrs. Bug will shortly be in a condition that will make the raising of "Bug" families impossible in your neighborhood. It will be a bug funeral instead of a large increase in the family and in the meantime your crops are going on to maturity uninjured. You may think it strange that we say "dusted or sprayed" on the plants. That's exactly correct and one method is as good as the other. If you have a powder gun or shaker you can dust the fine powder on the plants when they are wet with rain or dew and it

will stick so tight that it will take the hardest kind of rain to wash any of it off. If you have a sprayer, and are working on a large scale, dissolve about 12 to 15 pounds of Bug Death in 12 quarts of clean water and spray it on. This much will go over an acre of vegetables and the bugs will quit eating the leaves of your plants in a hurry.

In some parts of the country vegetable crops are troubled with fungous diseases as well as bugs. In such cases Bug Death can be mixed with "Bordeaux Mixture" and sprayed on together. Full directions go with each package of Bug Death for its use. If you have no duster or sprayer you can easily dust the plants by placing some Bug Death in cheese cloth or other thin cloth. Bug Death is such a very fine powder that it can very easily be shaken through thin cloth onto the plants. It's just the sort of insecticide you need—safe, easily applied and a sure Bug Killer.

Order Bug Death With Your Seeds

When possible it's always best to have Bug Death sent by express or freight with seed orders. It cannot well be sent by mail, as the postage on that class of goods is 16 cents a pound.

The price of Bug Death in Atlanta is as follows: 1-lb. package, 15 cents; 3-lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb. package, 50 cents; 12½-lb. box, \$1.00; 100-lb. keg, \$7.50.

PREPAID RATES.

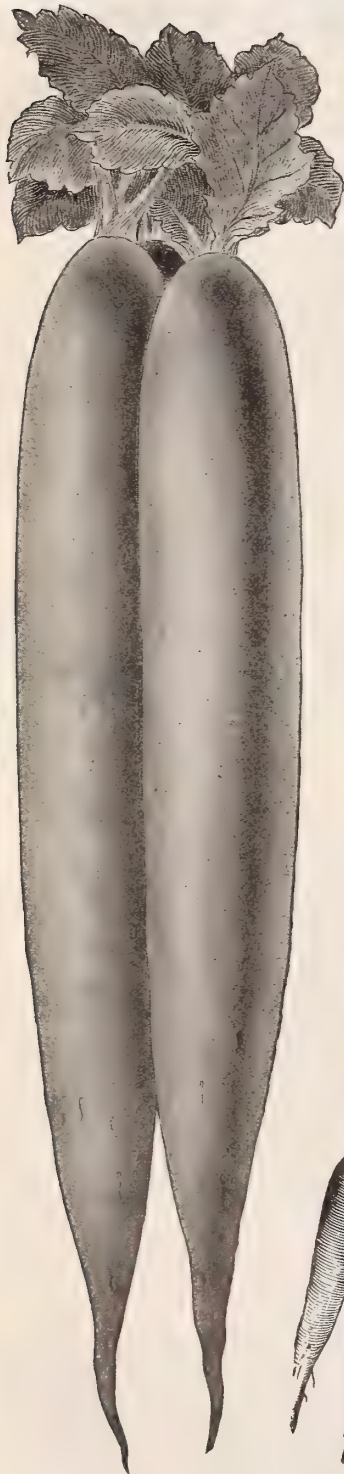
To any office reached by the Southern Express Co. we will send Bug Death, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-lb. package, 60 cents; 5-lb. package, 85 cents; 12½-lb. box, \$1.45.

To any office of the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express Co.'s we will ship, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-lb. package, 60 cents; 5-lb. package, 90 cents; 12½-lb. box, \$2.00.

Remember, there is hardly a gardener in the South, no matter whether he has a family garden or a hundred-acre truck patch, that don't need Bug Death some time during the year, and it is well to have it on hand ready for use when you need it—and that's when the bugs put in their appearance. It's safe to keep around and it don't spoil or lose strength by being kept, so you run no risk by ordering it when you order seeds. It's good to have on hand at all times. We have known Bug Death for many years. We use it in our own gardens. We know how effective it is and how perfectly safe. We sell thousands of pounds of it to Atlanta gardeners and they come back for more when they need it, and that's the best kind of recommendation, their buying it again and again. You will do the same when you find out how well it insures your crops against bug damage and destruction.

HASTINGS' SELECT RADISH SEED

THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID BY US



Long White Icicle

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped as early as ground can be worked in spring. Plantings of these extra early sorts may be continued for six weeks. After that use the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drouth better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for the general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger One of the finest long white radishes in cultivation. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of a quick growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Long White Icicle Radish Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort; ready for use as soon as **Hastings' Early Long Scarlet**, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle radish is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering in shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long white radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.

Chartier or Improved Sheppard Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Wood's Early Frame Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier. Shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Strasburg Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. The best for summer use. Excellent family or market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Hastings' Glass Radish After we introduced this radish several years ago it was named "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape. Flesh transparent, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.



Hastings' Glass Radish



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet

Beats Tomatoes or Anything Else

Dade County, Florida, is the greatest tomato section in this country, but Mr. S. C. Littlefield, of Little River, finds out that Bermuda Onions beat them. He said in a letter to us: "I am just through gathering my acre of onions. I have raised 700 bushels from the 4 pounds of seed from you. Shall require seed for 5 acres next season. This beats tomatoes, or in fact anything else."

700 Bushels (39,200 Pounds) Per Acre



Our Rosy Gem Radish

A new radish sure to please you. As shown by our illustration it is between Scarlet Button and Early Long Scarlet in shape. In appearance it is most beautiful, in market it brings the highest prices. In color the skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout. Flesh is a clear white, crisp, tender and free from the pungency so common in many radishes. It is an extra early and is thoroughly satisfactory to Atlanta gardeners who have planted it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

EARLIEST CARMINE, FRENCH BREAKFAST, PHILA. WHITE BOX

Well-known varieties. Each—packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents; postpaid.

California Mammoth White—It is 8 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cts; ounce, 10 cts; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

White Spanish Winter—Mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c; ounce, 10 cts; ¼ pound, 25 cts; pound, 75 cts.

Rosy Gem Radish Also known as White Tipped Scarlet Ball. This is the favorite among our market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here near Atlanta in eighteen days from the time seed was sown. It is also very desirable for home gardens, being almost identical with our Scarlet Button except in the white shading at base of the root. It is one of our earliest varieties. Globe-shaped, with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender and crisp, never becoming hollow or pithy until very old. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼ pound, 20c., pound, 60c.; postpaid.

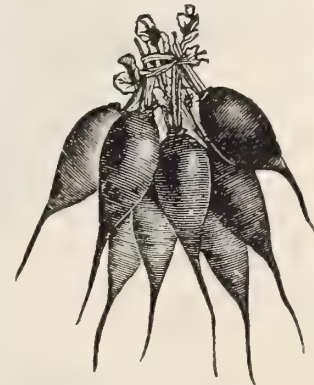


Scarlet Button Radish

Scarlet Button Radish

A favorite extra early variety of round form and deep scarlet skin. Very mild in flavor, crisp and tender. Short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid.

Crimson Giant A splendid variety of early turnip radish of large size. It is a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button, a brighter color, and twice the size. It will take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly and even, when it attains large size it remains crisp, tender and of fine flavor to the last. It will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on sight. Equally valuable for the home garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Half Long Deep Scarlet

Half Long Deep Scarlet

Black Spanish Winter—Black skin, but white flesh. Pkt., 5 cts; ounce, 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; pound, 75 cts.

China Rose Winter—Bright rose color. Excellent quality and best winter variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

With right seed they are a safe and profitable crop, the grain always comes in handy for use on your farm as well as being salable at the market price at your nearest town. Plant some "100-Bushel Oats" this fall.

Plant Oats This Fall



Hastings' Mixed Radishes—One Planting for the Entire Season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; pound, 75 cts.

Hastings' Mixed Radishes Our splendid mixture of radishes has become deservedly popular in the past few years, giving, as it does, a succession of radishes all through the season. This mixture contains some of all varieties listed—early, medium, late; round, half long and long. In one sowing you get a continuous, all season's supply in family gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

WHY NOT MEET "GOOD LUCK" HALF WAY?

About a year ago we wrote several hundred seed-buyers asking them why they did not send to us for seed that season. The almost invariable reply was, "I put off ordering until I thought it was too late to send." Most of them also said that in their hurry to get seed planted they bought seed from the boxes in the stores and had "bad luck" with their gardens. We don't believe very much in "luck," but if there is such a thing it's a mighty good plan to meet "good luck" half way by buying the best seeds you can. If you buy garden seeds from the boxes in the store or the low grade oats, rye, etc., that the merchant buys from feed and hay dealers, you are surely meeting "bad luck" a little more than half way instead of meeting "good luck" as you should.



Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

Summer or Bush Squashes

Every year the planting of the Summer or Bush Squashes in the Central South during July and August for September and October use becomes more prevalent. Every year the plantings of these squashes in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, for fall and early winter shipment, becomes larger. Our people are just learning that these squashes grow and bear from summer planted seed just about as well as from the spring planted. These squash can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plantings can be continued as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

As shown by the illustration this is a decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. It is very early, uniform in growth and prolific. Has a beautiful clear white skin and flesh, and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents, postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early White Bush Squash

This is the well known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. It is one of the earliest to mature, very productive and of light cream color. Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

In our Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all of the good qualities of the Crookneck class, and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially desirable. Like the Mammoth White Bush, it is too large to ship. With this variety you get double the yield from the same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend it without reserve to our customers. Pkt., 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 65c.

Early Yellow Bush Squash

Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 65c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash

Old well-known variety of Crookneck Squash, a favorite for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color, and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor very rich and buttery. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Hastings' Giant Summer Crookneck Squash



Twice as Much for Same Price

Clarence O. Kaiser, Fayette County, Texas, writes: "Thanks for promptness in filling my order. They arrived yesterday and are better than I expected. You give about twice as much for the same price as I can get here, and from what I have seen of your seeds growing in several of my friends' gardens, I know the quality is OK."

Don't Put Off Ordering Seeds

until the day you want to plant them. Order them now and have them on hand to plant when there is a "season in the ground." Hastings' Seeds don't spoil by being kept in your hands a month or two or three. Order them now while you think about it. You will then have them on hand to plant whenever you think best.

Best Spinach Seed

Our American grown Spinach is much superior to the imported seed in every particular. The germination is stronger and better, the growth larger and more vigorous and hardier. We have nothing but American-grown seed of Spinach. There is no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than Spinach. It requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during October, November and December, any time when the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. As "greens" its quality is unsurpassed.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach

Our best variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested, and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Ounce, 5 cts.; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.75.



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

Curled Norfolk Savoy

Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. With the exception of Aragon it is the heaviest cropper. Ounce, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 40c. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Broad Leaved Flanders

Good standard variety for home use and market. Ounce, 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; pound, 40c. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Long Standing

Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Ounce, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 40c. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Bloomsdale

A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. Ounce, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 40c. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

WHY NOT A FALL GARDEN?

It's a fair question. Why not have vegetables right up to and through the winter months? Most everybody is willing to start a garden in the spring. Why does their interest in gardens fade away in summer? It's just as important for the health of yourself and family to have a good supply of vegetables in fall as in spring. You have the ground, why not keep it busy all the year round? You need the vegetables. Time to send for seed now.

TOMATOES

For Your Summer And Fall Plantings

About the time this catalogue comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It's easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use for a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted now, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November, and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter shipment.

Duke of York, the Blight-Proof

In some parts of the South, especially in Florida and along the Atlantic Coast there is a disease of the tomato known as the Southern tomato blight. About the time the fruit begins to set the plant begins to die. There is no known remedy for this disease. It does not appear on new land, or land that has not been planted in tomatoes, but when it does appear the only way to succeed with tomatoes is to plant a variety that is "blight-proof," and the Duke of York is the only sure blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating qualities as the others, it is a splendid shipper and makes fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 to 10 and are larger than average size. It's a strong, healthy grower, a big cropper and stays in bearing a long time. Planted exclusively in many parts of the South. If you have ground that tomato blight is present in, this variety is the one for you to plant. **Genuine Duke of York.** Pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50; postpaid. Five lbs., not prepaid, \$10.00.

Spark's Earliana Said to be the earliest bright red tomato of good size and flavor. Originated in Southern New Jersey and is the first in the market from that section. Plants are hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, all of which ripen very early in the season. Fruits are of deep scarlet color, growing closely together in clusters of 5 to 8, all of medium size, averaging 2½ inches in diameter. Smooth and solid, quite thick through and very free from ribs and cracks for an early variety. Flesh deep red with solid center and small seed cells; slightly acid flavor. Pkt., 10c.; ½ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00.

Extra Early Wealthy

This new tomato is a source of wealth to the gardener who plants for early markets, hence its suggestive name. It is a remarkably smooth, large size, extra early tomato. It is an enormous yielder for an extra early, each plant being a mass of beautiful red fruit. Fruits "set" in close on the stem, and as it has comparatively few leaves and is open in growth, the sun colors the fruit much more quickly than others. It blooms early and sets the first bloom. It is a compact grower and can be grown close. Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO THE MOST SATISFACTORY TOMATO THAT YOU CAN GROW

Our Redfield Beauty is of the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 18 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 10 pounds, \$17.50.



Duke of York, Our Great Blight-Proof Tomato



Hastings' Redfield Beauty Tomato



Livingston's Globe Tomato

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE TOMATO

A variety that has become very popular with Florida shippers during the past two years. We have grown a few hundred pounds of seed this past season from original stock from Livingston. We find it one of the earliest, fruits smooth and of good size, firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive of fruit, being short-jointed and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Our experience with this variety, both in our own crop and by observation of market crops in several sections is that about one-half of the fruits come the true globe shape, the balance are rather flattened but much thicker proportionately than other standard varieties. We make this explanation as many who grow it for the first time are misled by the name given it and expect all the fruits to be globe-shaped. Even with this irregularity in the shape of fruit it is a good variety of extra early tomato, especially for shipment. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; 1/4 pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel

We find this splendid variety to be one of the best extra early sorts. It is within one week of being as early as the famous Earliana and is far superior, the fruits being uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and much finer quality than any of the extra early tomatoes. The fruits are very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or ball shaped and from 3 to 3 1/2 inches in diameter. The interior portion is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and the fruits nearly all solid flesh; quality is exceptionally sweet and free from acidity. Our seed is grown from original stock, none better to be had. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Matchless

Our Matchless is well named; for it has no equal as a large second early tomato for home use, nearby markets or canning. A vigorous grower and very productive, and continues to produce large size fruits until frost, if cultivated. Fruit is large to extra large, very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red. Foliage is heavy, protecting the fruits from sunscald during late summer. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Chalk's Early Jewel

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

No variety of tomato equals Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making pre-eminently a tomato to furnish a continuous supply all through our long summers when other sorts die from heat and drought. Its resistance to unfavorable conditions of growth is remarkable and it is adapted to all parts of the South. Fruits average about 3 inches in diameter and are of a bright red color. Is early, very productive and the longest keeper of any. Equally valuable for both home and market garden. It has the right shape and color and every Southern gardener who plants it will find it a most profitable variety. Packet, 10c; 1/2 ounce, 15c; ounce 25c; 1/4 pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

Hastings' Dwarf Champion

We think a great deal of our special strain of Dwarf Champion, for we believe it to be the only first-class tomato of sufficiently stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping the fruits off the ground. The growth is very stiff, upright and compact. Fruits are large, of bright red color, very regular in size and shape and very smooth skin. It is one of our most popular and desirable varieties, planted by tens of thousand of our customers every year. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

The Stone A first class main crop variety of extra large size, very smooth and of bright red color. Largely used in some parts of South Florida for winter shipment, and a standard sort for those who grow tomatoes for canning. It's a large, good, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes in gardens everywhere. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

Plant Some 100-Bushel Oats

You Never Make a Mistake When You Plant Hastings' American-Grown Turnip Seed

Hastings' American-Grown Turnip Seed is way ahead of the European grown, and there is mighty little American-grown turnip seed sold by most seedsmen in this country. Your local merchant may have seed from Philadelphia, New York, Detroit or other cities, but that doesn't mean that it's American-grown seed by a long shot.

Our seed is right, just what you need for successful crops. You don't take chances when you plant Hastings' Turnip Seed.

Early White Flat Dutch An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall planting. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration, with very small, fine tap root. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Early Red or Purple Top This is another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with the Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at the top of the bulb. Known in many sections as the Purple Top Flat Dutch. It's a quick grower with very fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extending down to where it rests in the soil, adds very much to the attractive appearance of this popular variety. Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c.



Early White Flat Dutch. Early Red or Purple Top

Extra Early Milan The earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple top variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top very closely, but is two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color, sweet and fine grained. Seed supply of this very short. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Yellow Aberdeen One of the popular varieties for planting in the South in late summer and fall. It is a purple top, rather flattened variety that resists both heat and cold exceedingly well. Of good size and a splendid keeper during the winter and spring months. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Southern Snow-White Globe Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large turnip, producing great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple in keeping. It is productive, hardy and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Early Snowball Extra early. A variety of sterling merit; perfectly round, pure white, very solid, sweet, short top. Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50 cents.

Golden Ball A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine grained, medium sized variety, as round as a ball, with a clear deep orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small taproots. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cts.; pound, 50 cents.



Yellow Aberdeen Turnip

Purple or Red Top Globe The most popular variety in the South for general planting. It is medium early, globe-shaped, very handsome in appearance and an extra heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You can not plant too many of them either for home use or markets. It's always of good quality, a good keeper and a good seller in the market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

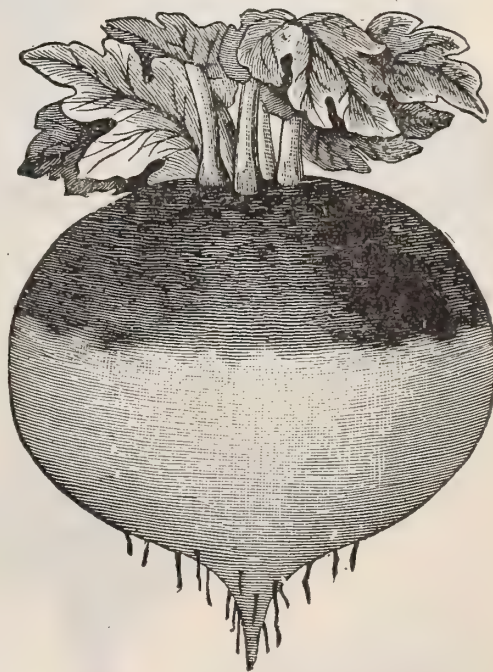
Seven Top or "Salad Turnip" The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Seven Top or "Salad Turnip"

Dollar Corn and 75 to 90 Cent Oats

How many times have you had to go down in your pocket and pay these prices or more? A few acres of our 100-Bushel Oats will see you through every time. Don't buy grain, grow it yourself. It pays to plant Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats. See pages 1 to 5.



Purple or Red Top Globe Turnip

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION

The most popular of all turnip collections. This gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 25 cents we will send you, postpaid, one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga and Seven Top. 7 ounces of turnips, all different, very best grade seed, for 25 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this fall, what you hold over is perfectly good for next spring's sowings. See illustration of this collection on last page of cover.

7 OUNCES, 7 VARIETIES, 25 CENTS, POSTPAID

SEE LAST PAGE OF COVER FOR ILLUSTRATIONS OF TURNIPS

Hastings' Mixed Turnips

A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabagas catalogued by us. This mixture is made up to supply the demand of the thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them all through the season. This mixture contains all the early, medium and late varieties and "salad" varieties for "greens." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 55 cents.

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga

THE FINEST RUTABAGA IN THE WORLD

Our special strain of Improved American leaves nothing to be desired. It is the best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. This variety has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants and trade of the most critical gardeners. It is of fine form, with a rich purple top and yellow flesh of very pleasing appearance. Flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from stringy, hard flesh. It has a comparatively small top, small and fine roots, and is a sure and heavy cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need our "Improved American." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Breadstone Rutabaga

As fine grained and sweet flavored as the best varieties of turnips. Of medium size and quick growth, with perfectly smooth roots; white, with light green top. Flesh white, fine grained and cooks in 15 minutes. For a white, quick-growing rutabaga, it is unexcelled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents,

Where Do The Cotton Dollars Go?

We might ask also as to the orange and peach and vegetable dollars. In a few months it will be "settling up" time in the cotton belt. The cotton crop is being turned into dollars, but how many of them stick in the growers' hands? Isn't it a fact that most of them are spent paying up the supply merchant for meat and grain, etc., that you could just as well grow at home and at much less cost than you paid Mr. Merchant? This fall is a good time to take a step toward financial freedom, towards keeping the cotton, fruit and vegetable growers' dollars at home. Oats, rye, wheat, barley, etc., sown this fall will help keep these dollars at your home.



**HASTINGS' IMPROVED
GREATEST CROPPING**

**AMERICAN RUTABAGA
RUTABAGA KNOWN**

Why the Hastings' Business Grows

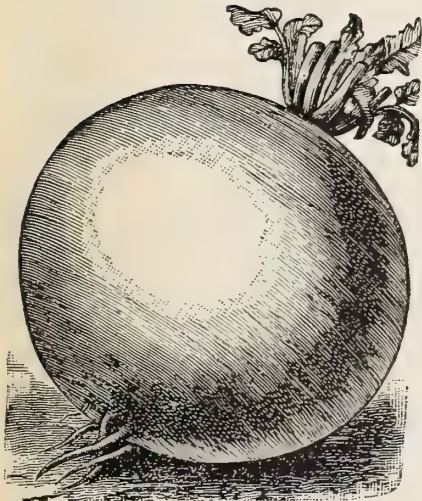
Just one reason for it. There are more than 150,000 people all over the South that feel towards the Hastings' & Co. business just as these friends below do.

ALABAMA—"Many thanks for the turnip seed just received. I have been using your seed for some time and like them splendidly, and always speak a good word for them whenever I can."—W. E. Boaz, Talladega Co.

GEORGIA—"I have been buying seed from you and also taking the Ruralist for 11 years and have always been well pleased with both. Wishing you much success."—E. A. Sizemore, Gwinnett Co.

MISSISSIPPI—"Our vegetables we raised from your seed were fine; several cabbages weighed 10 pounds. In fact everything was fine. I have given quite a number of persons your address and will be glad to recommend your seed to anybody."—H. L. Suggett, Montgomery Co.

TEXAS—"I planted the seeds and have the finest garden you ever saw. Every seed planted I think came up and grew off finely. The people around are amazed at my success. I tell them it is a question of seed, and if they will order seed from **Hastings** they can do likewise."—J. H. Pipkin, Ellis Co.



Pomeranian White Globe

Long White or Cowhorn Roots long and carrot-shaped, one-third to one-half of which is formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh pure white, fine grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. It is very hardy and resistant to cold. Frequently planted together with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter stock food. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Pomeranian White Globe An extra heavy cropper desirable where large size and quantity rather than quality is wanted. Very large white globe-shaped variety. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Extra Early White Egg The finest flavored of all early turnips and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in six weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are of a pure snow white, solid, fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. Looks very attractive bunched for sale and have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Yellow or Amber Globe Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine grained and keeps splendidly well into spring. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents. See illustration on last page of cover.

Southern Prize Another "salad" variety used in the South. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Long White or Cowhorn

These Prices Include Postage Paid By Us On Quantity Named

"Book and Paper Farming"

We know that there is a prejudice in many farmers' minds against any agricultural information that appears in a book or in an agricultural or farm paper. At the same time the same farmer will gladly take that information and use it if it comes to him from the mouth of a brother farmer at a picnic, or a fish-fry, or at church, or at a Farmers' Union meeting.

This prejudice is not surprising when one recalls the mass of misinformation so far as the South is concerned in many of the agricultural papers published North and circulated in the South. No matter how valuable that information may be in meeting the agricultural conditions North, it is usually worthless here because of the difference in conditions. It is also true that the editors of many farm papers are not practical men and have no knowledge of the practical every-day affairs of the farm.

Now, looking at it from a farm standpoint, we believe that the farmer and gardener who refuses farm information from a book or a good agricultural paper is dead wrong. He spites himself. With all due respect to him and ourselves, neither of us knows all there is about farming. We believe it our plain common sense duty to ourselves to get all the helpful information we can from any source and we don't care two straws whether it comes to us in a book or in an agricultural paper, by word of mouth or in a letter. It's helpful information we are after, and we don't care what kind of a package it is wrapped up in just so we get it.

Our office answers on an average about 50 letters per day on farm and garden subjects. These letters are from farmers and gardeners, and we are glad to be of any assistance we can, but the point is this: The information asked for in at least four out of five of these letters has been given in the Southern Ruralist within the last year or so. We know of no farmer or gardener so poor that he can't pay the price for a year's subscription. We know of no farmer, no matter how well off or how good a farmer he is, that knows it all. It has been our observation that the better farmer a man is the more anxious he is to get more information from papers and books. As a rule, the sorrier farmer a man is the more apt he is to sneer at agricultural books and papers and the work of the Farmers' Institutes by our State Agricultural Colleges.

Some two years ago our Mr. Hastings was in a middle Georgia town where a Farmers' Institute was being held. Some good talks were made by men from the Georgia State College of Agriculture, principally on the subjects of soil-improvement. After the meeting a middle-aged farmer was overheard to say to another farmer: "Them fellers from that College can't tell me nuthin. Why, I done wore out two farms already." That man told the exact truth. He had not been farming, he had been "skinning" his land, robbing it of everything nature put there. Incidentally he kept himself poor all the time, doing it; kept himself poor by bad farm methods. He had ragged clothes, patched up wagon and harness and a farm to match them. He refused knowledge.

Tens of thousands of our customers read the Southern Ruralist. Every farmer in the South ought to read it for it is full of practical information from practical men of the South. See pages 18 and 19 of this catalogue. Through us you can get the Ruralist for one year for 25 cents, and if you are not satisfied at the end of three months, just notify us and we will return you the 25 cents you sent us and have the paper stopped. We recommend this best of all Southern agricultural paper to you, furnish it to you at half price, guarantee you satisfaction or money back. It helps us and it will help you. Subscribe for it with your seed order.

Flower Seed for Fall Sowings



Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies

There are a number of flower seeds of which should be sown in the fall for best results, as the length of time to hot weather from spring sowings is too short to allow for best development. To this class belong Pansy, Violets and Daisies. Other varieties, such as Sweet Peas, need an early start, especially in Florida and Gulf Coast sections, October to December sowings being best. In the lower half of Florida and extreme Southwest Texas, such kinds as Dianthus or Pinks, Marigold, Nasturtiums, Petunias, Poppies, Verbenas, can be sown almost any time during the fall months, adding brightness to home surroundings during the winter months.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies To have extra large size flowers seed of pansy should be sown in October, in all parts of the South. In Florida plants can be left out in the open all winter; in the Central South they should be protected during the severe weather of January and February. Our mixture well deserves the name of "Superb" being made up from the best of large flowering strains of the French and German pansy specialists; Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained, Masterpiece, and many others of the highest type. Flowers from this mixture are frequently larger than a silver dollar. Packet, 25 cents; 3 for 50 cents; 7 for \$1.00.

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. Packet, 15 cents; 3 packets, 35 cents.

French Mixed Pansy A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for fall plantings in Florida and along the Gulf. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Sweet Violets Favorites everywhere in the South, blooming in late fall, winter and spring. Ours is the true sweet scented. Can supply either blue or white or both mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Double English Daisy (Bellis Perennis) The true English Daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat the same as violets. They can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed.** Packet, 10 cents.

Sweet Peas If success is to be had with Sweet Peas in Florida and along the Gulf Coast seed must be planted in October or November. Plant in trenches about six inches deep, covering seed 2 inches. As they grow keep filling in trench until level with surface of ground.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas Our own mixture made up from 70 of the best leading varieties. No undesirable colors or varieties in this. It's the cream of over 450 named varieties known to seedsmen. Packets, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Poppies—Superb Mixed Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our mixed Poppies in full bloom. It's always best to plant poppy seed in the fall or early winter for spring blooming. In the cooler sections the seed lays dormant in the ground all winter, but makes far better growth than from spring planted seed. Our mixture contains all the popular kinds of double, semi-double and single varieties in all colors and shades. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents; postpaid.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Dianthus or Pinks One of the easiest grown flowers in all of the South. Planted during the early fall months they get a start that puts them in bloom early in the spring.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus A splendid mixture of all the best double and single Japanese and Chinese varieties. A splendid range of color and form that will please you. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Nasturtium When this catalogue reaches you the Nasturtiums from the spring planted seed will be pretty well "played out." Nasturtium seed planted during August and September in all the Lower South will give an abundance of bloom until frost.

Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed Our splendid collection of the best varieties of Nasturtium from our German growers. Pkt., 1c; oz., 15c.

Nasturtium—Tall Mixed Carries the same splendid range of colors that our Dwarf Mixed does. Fine for training up on porches or for porch or window boxes. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Petunias Suitable for fall planting in Florida only, unless you are able to protect from frost during the winter further north.

Petunias—Finest Mixed These are solid colors without the stripings and variegations. Packet, 5 cents.

Petunias—Striped and Bloched.—The finest strain of single petunias. Flowers beautifully striped and bloched. Packets, 5 cents.

Verbenas From fall planted seed these will live through the winter with slight protection in Florida and along the Gulf, and bloom freely during the spring months. You will be pleased.

Verbena—Mammoth Mixed.—The largest strain of Verbena known. Individual florets, almost as large as phlox, and in the finest shades of color well mixed. Packet, 15 cents.

Verbena—Best Mixed Hybrids.—Our extra fine strain containing all the best colors and in entirely distinct clear shades. Fine. Packet, 10 cents.



Sweet Peas

Marigold—Large African For Florida fall sowing only. Large flowers in different shades of yellow. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Open Ground Grown Roses

To meet the demand for strong, two-year-old open ground roses, we have grown several thousand of the plants here in the clay soil of Georgia, a soil that brings roses to a perfection found nowhere else in this country.

We haven't a word to say against the small pot-grown roses which are planted each spring. We sell tens of thousands of them ourselves every spring, and some of the finest rose collections in the South have been grown from small pot-grown plants. There are, however, a great many people who want quick results. These open-ground roses are just what they need. Planted out in November and December, they begin to bloom in earliest rose-blooming weather, and furnish an abundance of bloom the first summer. None of the petting and nursing necessary to bring up a small rose to the satisfactory blooming stage. Our open ground roses have got the strength and vigor and growth necessary to give you all the large size bloom the first season. You save from a year to a year and a half in getting satisfactory flowers by planting out these open ground grown plants.

We will ship none of these large plants before November 1. We want them thoroughly dormant before shipping, so that they will carry in the very best of condition and be sure to live.

Prices These plants are too large to send by mail and are for express only. Price, purchaser's selection of varieties, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen, except where noted. These prices do not include prepayment of express charges. Send in your order any time during summer and fall. Same will be booked and shipped on or about November 1.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Finest large white rose. Elegant large double buds and very large full double flowers. Color a very delicate creamy white and very fragrant. Plants are extra strong, healthy growers and very free bloomers. Flowers are borne on long stiff stems with rich, glossy foliage. A most satisfactory rose for all purposes.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot Deep saffron yellow variety. Buds extra long and pointed; opens light canary, changing to darker yellow. Flowers extra large with immense petals. Buds open freely. Is fine upright grower of free branching habit. One of the most satisfactory roses of recent introduction, and you will be pleased with it.

Papa Gontier One of the older varieties, but a fine one for the South Most handsome dark green foliage, and long pointed buds of clearest shade of red. We have grown Papa Gontier for a dozen years or more, and it never disappoints us. No rose collection is complete without at least a plant of this.

Mlle. Cecil Berthod One of the most generally satisfactory roses ever planted South. Of fine upright growth, free branching habit and covered with large, extra fine, deep, rich, golden yellow flowers. Every one who grows Mlle. Cecil Berthod is pleased with it.



White Rose Kaiserin Augusta Victoria



Madame Jenny Gillemot

Blumenschmidt The best pure citron yellow rose, a splendid bedding variety for the South. Winner of three first premiums at recent rose exhibitions. Fine shaped buds and flowers. One of the finest of recent introductions.

Rhea Reid A new red rose originating in Indiana. Flowers are extra large and double; very free blooming and exquisitely fragrant; color a rich dark velvety red. The best of all red roses for outdoor growth in the South.

Mrs. Benj. R. Cant A splendid new garden rose of very round, full form and solid color; flowers of clear, bright rosy light red color; extra large, double and full and very fragrant. This is one of the most vigorous growing tea roses, and it will please you.

Aurora One of the grandest of hybrid tea roses. Color a clear bright pink, full and double to the center. One of the most fragrant of all.

Pink La France If there is one variety that has done more to name the rose the "Queen of Flowers" it is the Pink La France. With its large, full flowers of beautiful silvery pink color, it is unexcelled in roses of its class. No rose garden is complete without one or more of the Pink La France.

Duchess of Albany Frequently called "Red La France" being identical with that variety except in color, which is red.

Champion of the World Indeed the champion rose of the world; a champion in hardiness, and free blooming. Color the deepest, richest shade of rosy-pink, very bright and deliciously fragrant. Best of all hardy pink roses.

Gruss An Teplitz A superb bedding rose, one of the finest and most useful yet introduced. In color it is brightest scarlet, shading to deep velvety crimson. A few plants make a perfect blaze of color. A constant bloomer.

Killarney One of the best new brilliant pink roses introduced in recent years, having proved to be a splendid out-of-door rose in the South. Perfectly hardy and a very free producer of magnificent brilliant pink flowers.

White Killarney Here we have a beauty. It is an excellent counterpart of Killarney, except that the color is pure snow white. It simply can't be beaten for beauty.

Perle von Godesburg Another rose of the splendid "Kaiserin" class, adapted to all parts of the South. A strong grower and a constant bloomer throughout the blooming season. Identical with Kaiserin Victoria Augusta except in color, which is a pure white with yellow center.



Superb Pink Ever-Blooming Rose, Maman Cochet

Triomphe de Pernet Pere Good red roses all of the South are rather scarce and this variety is one of the best. Of vigorous growth, it seems to do equally well in both sandy and clay soils. A free bloomer and constant throughout the season. Color of flowers magenta red changing to crimson.



World Famous Rose, Marechal Niel

Pink Maman Cochet If we were only going to plant one pink rose this is the variety that would be our choice. For vigor of growth, long life, freedom of bloom and large size of buds and flowers it has no equal. A magnificent rose, adapted to all parts of the South. Hardy in all parts of the South, a profuse and constant bloomer. Our illustration shows the extra large size and globular shape of the flowers which stay in perfect condition for days after being cut. Color a clear pink.

White Maman Cochet This is identical in every respect with the Pink Cochet except in color, which is a pure clear snowy white. Has a most delicate tea scent. On some of the older bushes in our grounds we have frequently seen buds as large as teacups borne on canes thrown up from the roots in late summer and fall. It is one of the most satisfactory white everblooming roses on our list.

Etoile de Lyon This is the only perfectly hardy everblooming yellow rose. In size and shape of flower it much resembles the famous Perle des Jardins but is a much stronger grower, a deeper shade of golden yellow and somewhat more double.

Catherine Mermet One of the standard clear pink, strong growing, everblooming roses; well adapted to all parts of the South. Seems to do better in the sandy soils of Florida and the Gulf Coast section than many of the other tea roses. Very desirable.

Bride Similar in character of growth to the C. Mermet but in color it is a pure clear white. During extreme heat the outer petals "pink" somewhat but the color is clear white during spring and fall. This is a standard variety in Southern rose gardens.

Duchess de Brabant Also known under the name of Countess Le Barth. It's a magnificent rose for bedding or for standing alone in the yard. We have seen splendid specimens of this as high as a man's head and 15 feet in circumference literally loaded with hundreds of the beautiful salmon pink flowers. This is one of our favorites. It will stand more neglect than almost any other variety.

Paul Neyron If the rose is "Queen of Flowers", Paul Neyron is certainly "King of Roses". While it has the character of growth of the Hybrid Perpetual class, it has a free blooming habit entirely distinct from other Hybrids. It's adapted to the entire South, some of the best specimens we have ever seen of this variety being in extreme South Florida. Paul Neyron starts blooming in earliest spring and the flowers are largest of all, full open blooms often measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Color a clear bright pink.

Marechal Niel A world famous climbing rose that everybody wants. In Florida and the Southern half of the cotton States Marechal Niel is hardy in almost any location. In the Northern half it had best be planted on the south side of the house where it will be protected from the cold north and northwest winds during severe winter weather. While a slow grower at first, the enormous and deliciously fragrant yellow flowers well repay one for waiting until the plants reach large size. No collection of roses is complete in the South without one or more M. Neils. 25 cents each; extra size plants, 50 cents.

Perle des Jardins Another famous yellow rose, delicate and sweet scented. Most of the cut roses sold by florists as Marechal Niel are Perle des Jardins and no one is injured by the deception, for it is a magnificent rose with its perfect shaped flowers, its fragrance and delicate shade of yellow. You will like it.

New Rose---Cherry Ripe An extraordinarily free flowering, hardy, everblooming rose. The flowers are finely formed, globular in shape and of a very deep rose crimson color. As fragrant as any of the Hybrid Perpetuals which it much resembles in shape of flower.

Dean Hole A splendid new everblooming rose. Buds exceptionally long and beautiful, opening into a mammoth flower of splendid substance. In color it is a rare shade, being an intense salmon pink.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt The wife of our Ex-President was well complimented when this new rose, probably the best introduction of recent years was named for her. Flowers are creamy white with rose center; buds long and pointed; flowers very large, full and of splendid form. Its freedom of bloom is remarkable, beginning when the plants are very small and continuing without interruption except during the winter. You will be greatly pleased with this new rose, which is very popular wherever grown, both in this country and in Europe.

Friedrichruh A pure tea rose coming to us originally from Germany that you will find most satisfactory. In color a deep, blood red, flowering very freely and continuously. A good strong grower and a splendid rose that has been awarded a number of gold medals.

Wellesley The flowers are extra large and full. This is a splendid new hardy rose, color bright, clear rose-pink, reverse of petals silver-rose. A vigorous grower, bearing its flowers on fine stems.

Olivia An ideal red bedding rose. The color is a deep rosy red, resembling Helen Gould in both form and color. A very desirable rose for all parts of the South.



**HELEN
GOULD**

Mlle. Franciska Kruger Always a favorite in the rose gardens of the South. A strong vigorous grower, one of the easiest of all to grow and get quick results in the way of size of bush and an abundance of large, deep, copper yellow flowers. Be sure and plant Mlle. Kruger if you have none in your collection.

Safrano One of the old favorites and always good. Easy to grow anywhere in the South, one of the freest bloomers and its long-pointed saffron colored buds always please you.

Marie Ducher A pure, ever-blooming tea rose, desirable for all parts of the South. Flowers of good size and substance and of a beautiful light rose color.

Lamarque For porches, pillars or arbors, anywhere that a climbing rose can be planted Lamarque has a place. Its foliage is good, making plenty of shade while its large double white flowers tinted with lemon at the center are always beautiful.

Reine Marie Henrietta Another Southern favorite porch or pillar rose. While not as free a bloomer as some others the beauty of its large, double cherry-red flowers more than make up in quality what it lacks in quantity.

Burbank Out of the thousands of new rose seedlings produced by Mr. Luther Burbank, in California, this is the only one that he considered worthy to bear his own name. Particularly adapted to out door planting in the South. In color it is a rich cherry-crimson.

Clothilde Soupert To the many who want a desirable "cemetery" rose we recommend this. Of rather dwarf growth but always covered with white, very double flowers, slightly suffused with pink at the center. It will grow almost anywhere.

Madame Leon Pain Very strong grower with smooth wood and handsome plum-colored foliage. Flowers large, free and full in opening. Of silvery salmon color with orange yellow center; reverse of petals bright red and yellow. A most handsome rose and fine for all parts of the South.

Wm. R. Smith A superb bedding rose for the South. The soft blending of the salmon-pinks and the rose-pinks and the beautiful flesh tints in this rose gives it a close resemblance to the flush of a maiden's cheek.

Helen Good, \$1,000.00 Rose That price was paid for the two original plants of this variety. It is a Cochet rose in every respect as to vigor of growth and freedom of bloom. Color a delicate yellow, suffused with light pink. Helen Good is one of the coming roses. You need it.

Etoile de France The gold medal Red Rose of France. It has no superior. Flowers are large and borne on long, stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear crimson red; very fragrant and keeps well after being cut. A good grower, a free bloomer; finest of rich coloring and a thoroughly satisfactory rose. This is one of the finest.

Standard Varieties of the Hybrid Perpetuals

While the ever-blooming roses are the favorites in the South yet there are many who like a few of these old favorites. Of these we have grown and can supply: **Gen. Jacqueminot**, bright red; **Boule de Niede**, pure white, flushed with rose; **Climbing Paul Neyron**, clear pink; **Conrad F. Meyer**, deep bright intense pink; **Marshall P. Wilder**, deep, rich, glowing red; **Black Prince**, extra dark crimson; **Capt. Christy**, delicate peach blow pink.

Ever-bloomers: **Sunset**, yellow; **Perle von Godesburg**, white with yellow center, **Souv. President Carnot**, delicate fawn; **Olivia**, deep rosy red; **White Malmaison**, white.

Helen Gould What the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria is to white roses, Helen Gould is to the red roses, head and shoulders above them in vigor, freedom of bloom and beauty. Among florists this rose is frequently called "Red Kaiserin." We have grown it many years; know it both on the clay soils of North Georgia and the sandy soils of Florida and the Gulf section and it's simply one of those red roses that you can't afford to be without if you appreciate high rose quality.

Souv. de Pierre Notting Another one of the desirable vari-colored free blooming tea roses adapted to the South. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Flowers a beautiful shade of yellow, slightly flushed with light peach pink.

Lady Battersea A No. 1 rose of the Kaiserin class that is a specially vigorous grower in the South. Its charm lays in its unusual coloring and extra long, full-pointed buds. In color it is a most beautiful cherry-crimson, slightly tinged with deep orange. We recommend this both for its beauty and for its easiness of growth for the amateur.

Cornelia Cook One of the older varieties and always a great favorite on account of its vigorous growth, freedom in blooming and its beautiful long-pointed pure white buds.

Bessie Brown Totally distinct and one of the largest we have seen. Color pure white, sometimes faintly flushed with pink. Petals are enormous and shell-shaped. It is really marvelous that such large flowers can be so freely produced.

Lady Mary Cory A rose from one of the great English originators. It's a pure ever-blooming tea rose, always in bloom, except in winter. In color it is a deep golden yellow. Full form.

Souv. de la Malmaison A standard French variety that does exceedingly well in most parts of the South. Flowers extra large and double and of a beautiful flesh tint shade. Blooms perfectly even in the hottest weather.

Bridesmaid One of the grandest pink roses ever introduced. A vigorous grower anywhere in the South and a free bloomer from beginning to end of the season. We have known this rose for years and it always satisfies anyone wanting a clear, pink, double flower.

Madame Caroline Kuster Another of the tried favorite tea roses for the South. Easy to grow and always in bloom from early in the season until the end. Beautiful light lemon yellow bloom.

Snowflake It's well named, a bush of it in full bloom being a mass of white. Not well suited for cut flowers but as a rose for the yard or cemetery planting it has no equal.

La Princess Vera A very distinct and popular rose. Of easy growth and the abundance of large copper yellow buds, slightly shaded with pale blush will always please you.

Reve de Or Also known under the name of "Golden Chain." A splendid porch or pillar rose, making vigorous growth. Color a clear shade of orange yellow.

Zelia Pradel Another splendid climber for porches or arbors. Splendid foliage and at intervals bears heavy crops of pure white large double flowers.

Mrs. Robert Peary This is a splendid porch or arbor rose that's always in bloom. It is really a climbing form of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and has all the desirable points of that popular variety.

Alice Roosevelt One of the late introductions of the Hybrid Tea class and most desirable. Of vigorous growth, flowers large, full and handsome. In color it is a beautiful opaque salmon pink, the outside of the petals flushed with rose.



New Rose, Etoile de France



Roman Hyacinths



Chinese Sacred Lily.

The White Roman Hyacinth

The Roman Hyacinths are very popular owing to their delicacy and fragrance. They are easily grown either indoors or in open ground. The flowers are smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinth, but are more abundant, each bulb producing four or more spikes of graceful flowers.

From early fall planted bulbs they bloom usually in from two to two and a half months, and plantings every two or three weeks will furnish a succession of delicious fragrance throughout the winter and early spring. Splendid effects are obtained by planting four or five bulbs in a six-inch pot or in fern pans of the same size. The general culture is the same as given previously for Dutch Hyacinths, and we can especially recommend them for winter blooming.

You will find the Roman Hyacinth unsurpassed in beauty, delicacy and earliness. Our bulbs are of the largest size, strong and healthy; the selected stock from the best growers in the South of France. The White Roman is the favorite. By mail, postpaid, 50 cents per dozen; \$3.75 per hundred.

Single and Double Tulips

For the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, all of Oklahoma and Arkansas and the higher lands of the Carolinas, tulips will be found very desirable. In the southern half of the States named, also Florida, they are seldom found satisfactory.

Tulips make the most brilliant and gorgeous display on the lawn of any of the spring flowering bulbs. Nothing will attract greater attention than beds of these in full bloom. The general culture of tulips is about the same as for hyacinths. Ground should be rich and loamy, but not wet. In using stable manure be sure that it does not touch the bulbs.

In making up the designs of the beds, the individual tastes will determine the colors to be used. In the varieties named below will be found only ones with strong, clear, distinct colors, standard varieties, selected for their superiority over the hundreds of named varieties from Holland. From the list below you can get the very best in tulips.

Single Cardinal's Hat—Fine bright red, single; 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

Chrysolora—Large, pure yellow, single; 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

L'Immaculee—Large, pure white, single; 2 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.10 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Duchess of Parma—Large, orange red, single; 2 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.10 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Cottage Maid—Beautiful rose, shaded with white, a very attractive variety; 2 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; If by mail, postpaid, 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Mixed Single—All shades and colors of single tulips. This will make a gorgeous display of bright colors; 2 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.

Double Duke of York—Very double; carmine rose; edged broadly with white, suffused rose, showy and extra fine; 2 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

La Candeur—Large, double, pure white. Fine for cemetery bedding; 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

Gloria Solis—A grand double tulip; deep crimson, with broad golden yellow margin; very large and showy; 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

Freesias Extra large sized bulbs 20 cents per dozen, postpaid; mammoth size, 30 cents per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lilies

A member of the Narcissus family, imported from China. It is a sacred lily among the Chinese, who have the following pretty fable concerning its origin:

"Once upon a time a father left his property to his two sons, with the understanding that it should be equally divided; but the elder son seized all the tillable land, and left the younger but an acre covered with rocks and water. The younger son, failing to obtain justice, sat at the water's edge bemoaning his misfortune. A benevolent fairy appeared, and, giving him these Narcissus bulbs, told him to drop them into the water. Shortly afterward their flowers were developed, and the neighbors crowded to see the fairy's gift. In the course of a few years the badly treated brother had accumulated a fortune by the rapid increase and sale of his bulbs. Then the elder brother, envious of the prosperity of the younger, bought up great numbers of the bulbs—hoping to get a monopoly by getting all of them—at so heavy a price that he was obliged to mortgage his property to procure funds for the purpose. He planted all his good lands with bulbs, but they soon began to die, as they cannot live long out of water. He was ruined, while his brother, who had bought the mortgage, foreclosed it, and became possessed of the whole estate in time to plant some of the dying bulbs in the watery acre."

The bulbs should be placed three to six in a shallow dish, partially filled with pebbles or small stones. Bulbs should be placed in an upright position, partially supported by the stones. The water should not more than half cover the bulbs. Water should be changed every two days as they do not do so well in stagnant water. The bulbs will also thrive if planted in pots of earth and watered liberally. Under proper conditions the blossoms are produced abundantly, but care must be taken not to keep the bulbs in an overheated room. A cool sunny window suits them best, and the curious oriental appearance of the bulbs, their peculiar but vigorous habits of growth, and the ease with which they are grown, make this beautiful Narcissus one of the most desirable of bulbs for window culture. Ten cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 13 cents each; \$1.35 per dozen.

OATS, RYE, WHEAT, VETCH

Barley, the various Clovers and Grasses are all money-saving crops, which should be planted in the fall by every farmer in the South.

What does it profit a man to grow a fine crop of 12 to 15-cent cotton, when to do it, he has to impoverish his land as well as spend all or nearly all his cotton dollars for grain, hay and fertilizer?

During the year 1910 the State of Georgia alone imported from other States over eighty-nine million bushels of oats, valued at \$39,336,000.00; also hay to the value of \$23,680,000.00—a total of over sixty-three million dollars. In plain language this means that Georgia alone spends about two-fifths of the value of its cotton crop for oats and hay. What is true of Georgia is true in greater or less degree of the other States of the South. We are growing one cash crop (cotton) for the sake of spending the money for grain and hay crops that we can grow to advantage on our own farms at less than half what we now pay for them. This is an enormous drain on the South as a whole.

Let's look this matter square in the face. It's a fact that the farmer in the South who grows enough grain and hay to see him through the year, is the exception. The farmer who has grain and hay enough to see him through and a surplus to sell in town is almost unknown.

We sweat and toil all through the long summers to grow cotton. We grow it and sell it for a good price. But—where does our cotton money go? Largely to States like Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, for grain, hay and meat, yet with good seed of good varieties, intelligent cultivation and fertilizing Georgia and other cotton States need ask no odds of those States farther north in grain and hay production. The time to begin stopping this financial drain is now. Begin by planting grain crops this fall.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farms, we can often save you money in the cost price, as these farm, clover and grass seeds change price frequently.

This sheet, which is known as our "Special Quotation Sheet" has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this season. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important is that the seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from Hastings', you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make you, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you by return mail. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

H. G. Hastings & Co. is the only seed firm in this country that maintains a

Special Express and Freight Rate Department

This special department is maintained entirely for your benefit. It is the business of this department to figure out correct freight and express rates for your benefit, and if you order seed from us after a rate has been made, this department stands right behind those rates and makes the railroad or express company refund to you any overcharge if they should attempt to overcharge you. Do you know of any other seed firm that stands back of their customers in this way? We believe that every seed buyer ought to know exactly what seed is going to cost him delivered. We want to do business with every one on a satisfactory basis and we know of no better way than to quote you none but the very highest quality of seed and then tell you what it's going to cost you from Atlanta to your station. We believe it to be good business policy to co-operate with you in every way; first, by producing for you the highest grade of seed; second, selling it to you at a fair price; third, protecting you from overcharges, made either intentionally or by mistake by the transportation companies.

You may find some of these articles priced lower by other houses than in our catalogue. We want you to remember one thing, and that is that there is no set standard of seed quality in the world, and if you are offered a low price you can be sure that the quality is as low as the price, and low quality seeds never made any man a good crop.

Do Not Use This for Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pints or quarts, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalogue, together with special premium offers of extra seed. With this offer standing open to every seed buyer, we can not and will not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seed and we believe that Hastings' Seeds on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us to get together. Use it now.

Early Spring Flowers from Fall Planted Bulbs

Why not plant bulbs this fall for earliest spring blooming or for flowers in the house during the winter months?

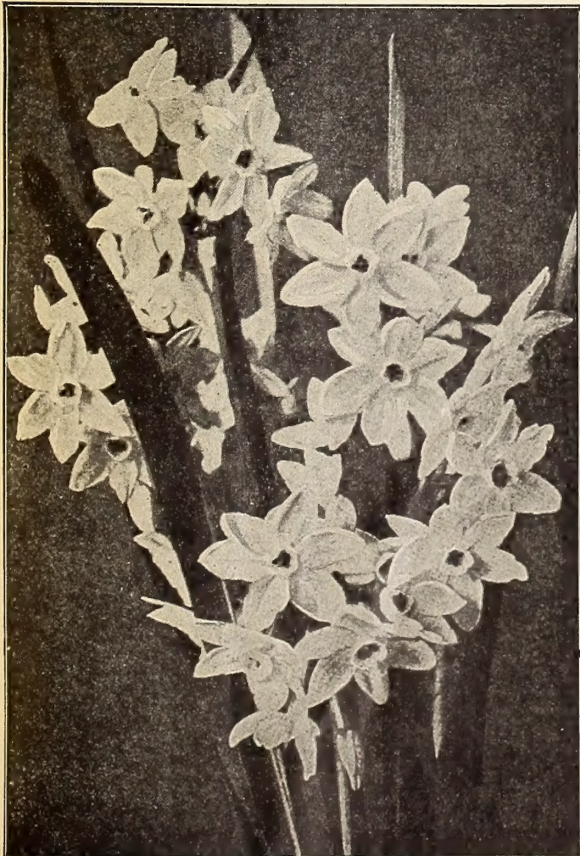
Of all the flowers that grow none equal in delicacy and beauty those from the French, Dutch and Chinese bulbs that are planted in the fall.

With all due respect to the Rose which has been appropriately named "Queen of Flowers," these bulbs fill a place that the rose does not and cannot. Planted in the open ground in fall or early winter they furnish the first of spring flowers. Planted indoors they furnish an abundance of beautiful and delicate flowers at a time when roses and other flowering plants in the open are at rest.

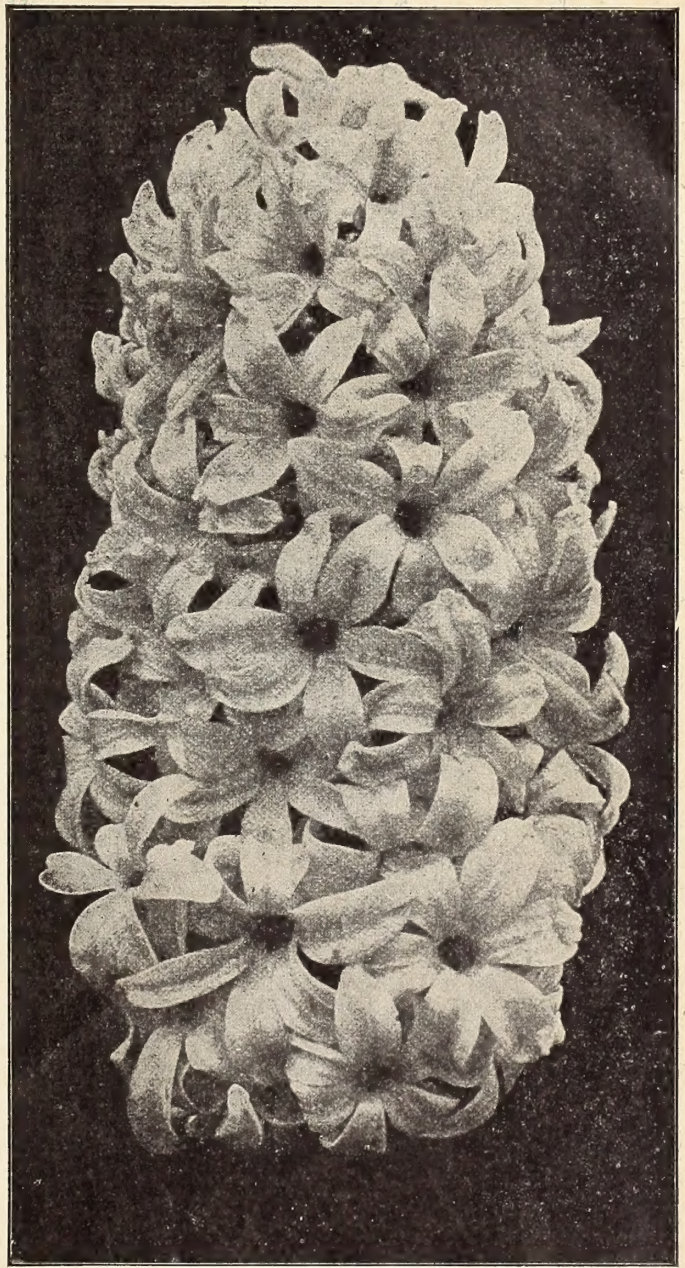
Narcissus Grandiflora or Paper White Narcissus

One of the most popular as well as the earliest grown of all bulbous plants. While well adapted to open ground planting the Narcissus is pre-eminently the bulb for planting in pots or boxes for growth in the house during the winter months. For water culture, similar to that of the Chinese Lily it has no equal and if new plantings are made every two weeks, beginning about October 15th, a continuous supply of delicate white blooms can be had through the winter. If planted in earth in pots or boxes the bloom is a little larger, other than this water culture by placing them in a dish, supporting the bulbs in an upright position by pebbles or small pieces of rock and then keeping the bulbs about half covered with water is entirely satisfactory. Water should be changed about twice a week.

The bulbs we have are largest size, imported direct from the South of France. **Price, each 5 cents; 1/2 doz., 25 cents; doz., 40 cents; postpaid.** In quantities, by express not prepaid, \$1.50 per 100.



Narcissus Grandiflora or Paper White Narcissus



Dutch Hyacinth in Full Bloom

Dutch Hyacinths Our illustration above shows one of our Dutch Hyacinths in full bloom. While occasionally grown in water we do not recommend any but pot or box culture in the house or open ground planting in late fall or early winter for spring blooming. With pot culture they can be brought into full bloom in about three months. In the Central South the bulbs in the open ground usually bloom in late March, and a month or so earlier further South.

The Dutch Hyacinths are very popular and in early spring a bed of them present a showy and beautiful sight long before other flowers appear. For pot culture (single bulbs in a four or five inch pot) they are superb and last for two or three weeks. You will make no mistake, if you are a lover of flowers, in planting a few Dutch Hyacinths this fall.

Single Dutch Hyacinths First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, **Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow.** Price postpaid. Each 6 cents; dozen, 60 cents.

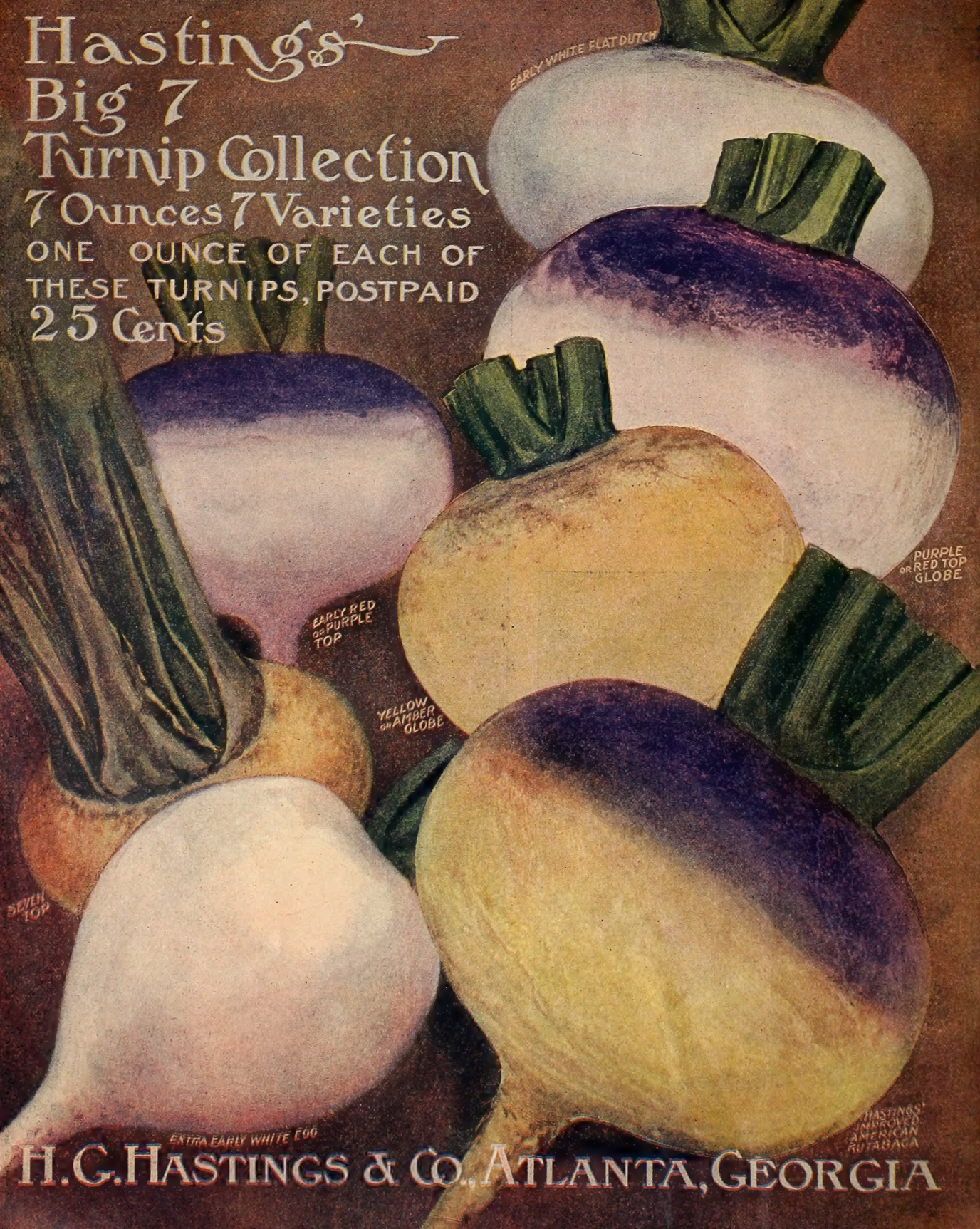
Double Dutch Hyacinths First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, **Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow.** Price, postpaid. Each, 7 cents; 65 cents dozen.

Hastings'

Big 7

Turnip Collection

7 Ounces 7 Varieties
ONE OUNCE OF EACH OF
THESE TURNIPS, POSTPAID
25 Cents



EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

PURPLE
OR
RED TOP
GLOBE

EARLY RED
OR
PURPLE
TOP

YELLOW
OR
AMBER
GLOBE

SEVEN
TOP

EXTRA EARLY WHITE EGG

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